The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3387. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Matanzas with Advices Five Days Later.

Evil Effects of the Continued Blockade of the Mississippi.

Symptoms of Trouble Among the Slaves.

Guerrilla Warfare Inaugurated in Louisiana.

OUTRAGES UPON THE PEOPLE

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Butler.

The United States steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LELEGART, arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. She brought the following passengers:

Mrs. Girard, Mr. Sibley, Mr. A. Brother, Mrs. Avigno and family, Mrs. G. B. Carter and child, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Keller Kutz, Mrs. Row, Mrs. L. Junke, Countess Mejan, Mr. Caldwell, son and servant, Capt. Pat. Hy. Ryan and lady, Mr. Juyes and family, Capt. Menard, lady and two servants, Capt. Chester Hillard and family, Mr. A. Carpenter, Varaidy, John Duncan, G. O. Fawcett, John McClallay, Duffan, J. Hart, Capt. Hoff, Mr. E. M. Herndfadt, H. Bridenheim, M. E. Lizardi, D. Soria and lady, D. Verges and lady, S. Wells, R. Buchanan, Lackenmanyer, McNelly, G. Bear, Harris, Major Hastings, Nevil Soule, L. B. Pothier, A. Brett, A. Sarrat, G. W. Porch, R. Robinson, Pedro Notero, lady and three children, Capt. Moore.

The health of the city continued good, though the weather was very hot.

The news by this arrival, which is five days later, is interesting, though not specially important.

We are indebted to J. E. HUESTAS, Esq., Purser of the *Matanzas*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages, and for special favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE

Disappointment at the Continued Blockade of the Mississippi—The Loss to the Union Men—The Position of Gen. Butler—The Negroes Becoming Insubordinate, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

Great disappointment prevails here that the Mississippi River is not opened, and the idea is gaining ground that the rebels are concentrating in and about Vicksburgh, intending to make that point another Corinth. Certain it is that the people of the Great West have great cause of complaint as well as the citizens of New-Orleans. Two months ago Vicksburgh could have been taken and held by a few hundred men; now Commodore FARRAGUT is waiting for reinforcements from above—that is, land troops down the river. While thus waiting, the sailors have the satisfaction of looking at the rebels, day after day strengthening their position, and they are particularly edified at witnessing the labors of innumerable mules and negroes planting large guns in position. At all events the river should be opened; that point is not second in importance to the taking of Richmond. We are starving in New-Orleans. But for the bread treasures of the United States Commissary Department, the people here could not have existed. Why should not the teeming fields of the West not only supply the demand for food, but reap the pecuniary benefits of the transaction? If you read the New-Orleans papers daily, you would see that the corn-mills are stopped for want of grist. Corn, almost valueless in Indiana and Illinois, has sold here for a long time at $3 per bushel. It has now disappeared from the market altogether. The same scarcity of food exists throughout the South. Now let the river be opened—let the ameliorating influences of commerce once more touch the strangely hardened hearts of these people, and the sympathy between the sections will revive.

What is the reason a few thousand men cannot promptly come down to the relief of FARRAGUT and Gen. BUTLER? What millions it would save to the treasury; what numberless brave men to the nation. Below Vicksburgh, and on the opposite side of the river, at a place called Waterproof, some fifteen miles above Natchez, the rebels have commenced a fortification. It is no doubt intended as a central point for the west side of the Mississippi, and is located in the richest part of the State of Louisiana. Are we to have in the future, innumerable places like Columbus and Island No. 10, when a little prompt action at this time would make the formation of these strongholds impossible? To show how this delay works practically, let me say that at my hotel is Mr. S. STRAIGHT of the firm of STRAIGHT, DENING & Co, who left Cincinnati some weeks ago, with the expectation that by the time he reached New-Orleans *vid* New-York and the sea, his flatboats, loaded with corn, bacon and flour, would have reached this place by the river. His intention was to exchange his Western products for Louisiana sugar. Now this gentleman arrives here, and is of course disappointed, and every day he has waited, seems only to make any immediate prospect of trade on the river hopeless.

Mr. STRAIGHT has an only son with Gen. MITCHEL. This youth was one of the first to enter the telegraph office at Huntsville and cut off the South from communication with BEAUREGARD at Corinth. The youth was subsequently shot through the body, and his mother rushed to his assistance. This accomplished lady is now in Alabama, a voluntary nurse to the sick and wounded soldiers. In addition to all this, Mr. STRAIGHT has been liberal to the cause in the contribution of money. Surely, such cases of self-sacrificing patriotism deserves something at the hands of the Government. There must be some enthusiasm at the head as well as at the foundation of the Republic.

There must be something done for this department, Gen. BUTLER has not, like CORTEZ, burnt his ships; but, while equaling the chivalry of the Spaniard, he has also been practical. He has not burnt his transports, but sent them home loaded with the sick and wounded of his division, and with rich spoils of contraband goods, so that he has *no way of retreat*. It not at the "last ditch," we are at the last swamp. The enemy, meantime, is not idle. The disbanded soldiers of BEBUREGARD's army are pouring in here every day, and they are as indifferent to taking the oath of allegiance as Gen. BUTLER seems to be to have them. From this material the "secesh" look for the power that is to drive us from the city. Why they desire to have New-Orleans battered down is as difficult to explain as are all their other movements; but such would be the finale of a successful attack for the enemy. I should say, also, that there is an uneasy feeling among the slaves; they are undoubtedly becoming insubordinate, and I cannot think that another sixty days can pass away without some sort of demonstration. Certain it is "the parties of the third part" must advance or retreat—they represent a revolution, and cannot stand still.

Guerrilla Warfare in the State—Outrages on the People—Union Men Carried off—A Flag of Truce, and What Came of it, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 25, 1862.

The guerrilla system is rapidly assuming a character in this State, that promises a degree of suffering to the old resident population here for which history affords no parallel. In the first place, it was inaugurated not to make war upon the "Yankee invaders," but, first, upon the people of the State who were supposed to sympathise with Union sentiments, and secondly, upon all indiscriminately who would sell sugar or cotton or have any friendly commercial intercourse with the National authorities. The consequence is, that there is now going on in the State an amount of oppression and injustice such as was never before witnessed; and this is to be followed by evil consequences that will last generations. To understand the matter fully, it must be recollected that the poor white man in the South has been gradually degraded, until his social status has been proverbially placed below that of the negro. Southern representatives in Congress have not hesitated of late years to denominate these people the "white trash," in opposition to their so-called "mud sills" of the North, and this rebellion was started that the few might not only lord it over the slave of African origin, but over the degraded of the Anglo-Saxon race. The North successfully opposing the South, the leaders in their desperation have called upon the "white trash" for their support, and these heretofore helpless people have been organized into bands headed by reckless leaders, and are now, on the pretence of making war in favor of the Confederacy, robbing and plundering wherever property can be found. The result is that the members of the "white trash" *have already begun to feel their power*. The plantation house, which a year ago was viewed by them as a sacred precinct that they could not enter; the planter himself, who was endowed by them with the presumed attributes of a superior nature; have, in the estimation of these people, changed. The planter, they find *can be robbed with impunity*, and his house and lands have become a rich placer which can be had for the taking—an amount of wealth they once did not know existed. The leaders—such men as Gov. MOORE and JEFF THOMPSON—tell these people they are wreaking vengeance on the enemies of the Confederacy, *but the "white trash" are no splitters of hairs; they find plunder and power agreeable*; and these guerrilla bands of the State, are fast becoming the schools for educating a class of men in all the ramifications of wickedness, that will make them (from their previous degraded education) social outlaws, human tigers, who will not, and cannot again, either become the nonentities of their past life, or with their late experience, peaceable citizens. It is from among this class of people that the body of the Confederate army has been recruited; and it is safe to say that war has changed them all—not made them better, but made them more capable of evil. These men are never going back to the "trash" condition. Like the tiger who has tasted blood, they will be content with no food that is less exciting. The inauguration of the guerrilla system, in fact, has opened the eyes and corrupted the hearts of these people, and they will be hated and feared by the rich and thrifty for a generation to come.

Louisiana, outside the Federal lines, is at present one universal scene of distress. The self-appointed military leader suddenly enters a town, and sweeps away all the moveable property of the people, giving the sufferer a receipt in the name of JEFF. DAVIS or some other Confederate leader. A rich planter, himself probably a Secessionist, who has his crop of cotton hidden away in some secure place, (not to save it from our troops, but from the guerrillas, his neighbors,) is awakened by a glare, and finds that his wealth is in a blaze, and in a few moments he is a ruined man; or perhaps the good citizen goes quietly to bed, never dreaming of danger, when he is seized in the dead hour of the night and hurried away to some distant place, to be insulted and perhaps killed, because he is supposed to sympathize with the Union, or has accepted a passport from Gen. BUTLER, to leave New-Orleans. And all these wrongs, these fiendish cruelties, are not committed by the people of Louisiana upon our troops, but upon each other—neighbors, slave-holders, relations, Southern men, most of whom have, probably, not an interest out of the State.

Illustrative of my positions, I find in the *Delta* of the 22d inst. the following significant paragraph:

"The plantation house of Mr. BURBANK, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, forty miles above New-Orleans, was entered last Friday evening, and Mr. BURBANK carried over the river on a charge of being a traitor; authentic reports since received, say he was hung the next morning. The plantation was owned by Messrs. T. S. & A. N. BURBANK."

In the same paper, the succeeding day, we learn that Capt. E. S. CLARKE, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, on the 20th inst., went up the river with a small force, to arrest the men who attempted to assassinate THOS. S. BURBANK and his brother, which was quietly and perfectly accomplished. The men were ANDRE DELONDE, brother-in-law of JOHN SLIDELL, and PETER G. BEAUREGARD, a relative of the rebel General of that name. Also, Mr. ST. MARTIN, Mr. GUANDE, Mr. VALSIN and Mr. M. E. GUDRY. These are men of wealth and influence, yet, as emissaries of VAN DORN, have consented to sacrifice their neighbors and friends. If such things are done among the educated and refined, (?) imagine, if you can, what is transacted in the ruder parts of the State, where robberies, shootings and hangings have become, with certain parties, jokes and pastimes.

Last evening there came to the city a flag of truce from across the Lake Pontchartrain. It introduced to Gen. BUTLER Col. CHAS. JONES and Lieut. ALEX. BARROW, both old acquaintances of mine. Col. JONES is a good-natured gentleman, and I don't think would feel bad if the United States were restored; Lieut. BARROW, is the son of the late ALEXANDER BARROW, United States Senator for this State. He is a fine, soldierly looking officer. His uniform was of linsey, a home-made cotton goods. As he is a young man of large fortune, it shows how destitute the Confederacy is in cloth, when he is forced to such straights for a proper uniform. These gentlemen were met at the lake shore by Lieut. PUPPER, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, and brought to headquarters, where they passed the night. This morning the regular military display was so far changed that the regiments of infantry, the battalion of cavalry and the artillery, passed without official review before Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters. The rebel officers, I noticed, looked on with considerable interest. I regret there were not ten thousand, rather than twenty-five hundred men.

Of course, the arrival of these gentlemen created great excitement in secessia. It seems that their business was about guerrillas. You will remember that a while ago I gave you the history of the arrest of CASSELL and another guerrilla, and of their lodgment in the United States prison in this city. It seems that a rebel General, RUGGLES, having command across the lake, heard of this, and sent the officers abovementioned to the Federal authorities, bearing a long document, signed by the rebel General, demanding a statement of the policy of the United States Government as to the disposition of guerrillas, coupled with an inquiry as to the intentions of Gen. BUTLER in regard to the two persons arrested as such. The General replied that the policy of the Federal Government had been already pretty strongly stated, and that he could not well express it in a more forcible manner.

That as to the two men who had been brought down from Baton Rouge as bushwhackers, one of them had been set at liberty on his parole ten days ago, and the other, in consideration of his extreme youth, he had already determined to conditionally release.

With this reply the officers departed for the regions of secessiondom this morning, we trust wiser and better men.

TRADE TO BE FACILITATED.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 1862.

To Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to iterate and reiterate again and again, what you knew so well before, but which these deluded people seem determined never to believe, that no merchandise, whether cotton or sugar, will in any event be seized or confiscated by the United States authorities here.

I will assure safe conduct, open market, and prompt shipment of all such property sent to New-Orleans, and the owner, were he SLIDELL himself, should have the pay for his cotton, if sent here under this assurance. I am most truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 21, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I needed not your note of this morning to satisfy me on the subject to which it relates. The public mind should have been put right upon it by your proclamation of the 7th of May.

In these times, however, opinion is so sensitive, and misrepresentations so frequent on all matters touching the unfortunate condition of the country, that I am glad to have your note with the privilege to make it public. The restoration of commerce in and from this port is a result so important to the interest of this State, the United States and the Governments of Europe, that it seems strange that an intelligent man should have doubted your wish, as the representative of your Government, to do all you could to bring it about.

If there be any really existing fear upon the point, your note (for which I thank you) cannot fail to remove it. The Confederate Government, as it calls itself, may burn and destroy the cotton and sugar of the people whom they claim to represent, and whose rights they pretend to be anxious to protect. They may, too, for a time, succeed in keeping alive the delusion of their followers, but an intelligent Southern public and an intelligent European opinion will soon, if it has not already, discover the shallowness of the pretence, and see that, unless soon arrested by the fostering power of the Government, the certain ruin to which it must lead. With great respect,

Yours, sincerely, REVERDY JOHNSON.

AN ANNOYANCE TO BE STOPPED.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 17, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: It has come to my knowledge that many persons in this city and neighborhood are ordering their slaves to leave and go to the "Yankees," and when such order is obeyed, this office and the police are besieged to arrest and return them.

As this evil is growing and becoming annoying, I respectfully ask what action should be taken in the premises. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STAFFORD, D. P. Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1862.

SIR: The course pursued by certain persons in ordering their slaves "to go to the Yankees," "to join the Federals," as described in your note, and like acts, has been brought to my notice from different sources previously to your communication, and certainly is a great wrong as well to the Government as to the negroes.

In order to correct the evil, therefore, let it be known that all such declarations by the owners to their slaves will, by the authorities here, be taken and deemed acts of *voluntary* emancipation, and slaves sent away by their master with such declarations as you describe, or equivalent ones, will be regarded and treated as manumitted and emancipated.

You will see to it that this necessary police regulation is carried into effect. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

Capt. STAFFORD, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

ORDERS BY GEN. BUTLER.

PROVISIONS TO THE FAMILIES OF RECRUITS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 209.—The families of recruits enlisted in the regiments of the National Guard, Louisiana Volunteers, until the recruits receive their bounty or advance pay, will have distributed to them provisions, at the rate of a ration for every woman and two children.

By a recent decision of the Secretary of War, one-fourth of the bounty, $25, is payable at the time of mustering into service. By order of

Maj. Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

A NEW BUREAU CREATED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 212.—1. A Bureau is hereby created in the office of the Provost-Marshal, to which all legal matters connected with said office are hereby referred. Deputy Provost-Marshal SPENCER H. STAFFORD will take charge thereof. He will report to these headquarters, and is relieved from any other duty in said office.

2. The office of Sheriff of the First District Court of the City of New-Orleans having become vacant by the absence of A. M. MAZUREAU, Deputy Provost-Marshal SPENCER H. STAFFORD is hereby appointed Sheriff *ad interim*. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 50.—The Commanding General of this Department takes pleasure in publishing the following indorsement from Washington, of what he has considered the useful services of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and the troops under his command:

"The news of the brilliant achievement of Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, and the brave men under his command, at Manchac Pass, was very gratifying to the Department, and it entirely approves your action in allowing the regiment to retain the colors which they had so gallantly taken from the enemy."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

CITY APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 21, 1862.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed to offices by this Department during the past few days:

B. F. Flanders, Treasurer, *vice* Adam Giffen, removed.

Stoddart Howell, Controller, *vice* C. W. Culbertson, resigned.

Col. T. B. Thorpe, City Surveyor, *vice* Louis Pille, removed.

A. W. Morse, Secretary, *vice* Theo. Marks, removed.

Edmund Murphy and W. D. Terrebonne, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, *vice* W. Voss, E. Marie and Lavois, removed.

G. Ingram, President of the First District Draining Board;

W. H. Crane, Special Police, *vice* T. B. Dryden removed.

P. A. Fortier, Clerk, removed.

By order of

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers, And Assistant Military Commandant.

GUERRILLAS TO BE SUMMARILY PUNISHED.

From the Delta, 22d.

For some time back the land pirates in the service of VAN DORN have been amusing themselves by taking Union men from their plantations up the river, and, without trial or form of law, hanging them or spiriting them away from their homes and families. Gen. BUTLER, on Sunday night, sent a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts to the place where these outlaws have been carrying on their bloody work, some miles up the river, with instructions to arrest such persons as were known to sympathize with VAN DORN'S murderers. The troops acted discreetly. They made diligent inquiry, and came off with eight prisoners—one of them a Mr. BURBANKS, the brother-in-law of JOHN SLIDELL and Gen. BEAUREGARD. These men are now in custody in town. Notice is, or has been sent to VAN DORN, that the persons who hanged the Union men must be given up; that two United States soldiers captured by the guerrillas must be given up; that all guerrilla warfare must stop—else these, and other planters of Louisiana, who encourage the guerrilla mode of war, will be hanged in retaliation. This is just.

The *Delta*, of the 23d, has the following:

"The names of the persons arrested up the river on the 20th inst., by Capt. E. S. CLARKE, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, on a charge of attempting to assassinate THOMAS S. BUBBANK and his brother, are ANDRE DELONDE, brother-in-law of JOHN SLIDELL and PETER T. G. BEAUREGARD, Mr. ST. MARTIN, Mr. GUANDE, Mr. VALSIN, M. E. GUDRY, and one other. These, with other scoundrels in the interest of VAN DORN, arrested Mr. BURBANK'S brother, and it is given out that they have hanged him. If this be truth, we trust that DELONDE & Co. will be 'treated accordingly.'"

THE WEATHER.

From the Picayune, 22d.

Yesterday was one of the hottest, if not, indeed, the very hottest, day of this hot season. The heat in the shade, even, was almost intolerable. At the closing in of evening, the clouds began to gather from almost every quarter of the heavens, and the welcome and gracious drops began to descend, greatly to the relief of the parched earth and the over-heated people. The shower was most timely and refreshing, and was all the more so for being the first we have had for many days.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 25, 1862.

The Sugar market relapsed into complete stagnation yesterday. There appeared to be little or no inquiry, and the only sale reported was a small lot of Prime at the reduced rate of 6¾c. Nothing was reported in Molasses, nor did we hear of any further transactions in Tobacco, which is held at very high figures. Flour retails at $16. The supply of Corn is exhausted. In Oats we noticed a sale of 400 sacks, but the price did not transpire. At retail dealers realize $2@$2 25 ₱ bushel. There is no Bran in market. The sales of Hay comprise 480 bales Northern from the ship, at the extreme rate of $85 ₱ ton. It is retailing from store at $95@$100. Pork retails at $24 for Prime, and $27 for Mess; Bacon at 12c.@15c. for Shoulders and Sides, and 20c.@23c. for Sugar-cured Hams; Choice Keg Lard at 17c.; Northern Butter at 20c.@22c.; Cheese at 14c.@20c.; Whisky at $1 50@$1 75 for Rectified, and 75c.@$1 for the Rum mixture; and Salt at $2 25@$2 50 for Liverpool Coarse, $3 for Fine, and $1 ₱ sack of two bushels, for Turks Island.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Elm City and Daniel Webster with Wounded Prisoners—Failure of the Corn Crop in Virginia—McClellan Among his Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Mr. Barclay—Spirit of the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The *Elm City* arrived to-day with some 400 sick and wounded Union prisoners from Richmond. They all reiterate the wretched condition of the hospitals there, it pest-houses can be so called. I am sorry to say that the soldiers of the *Elm City* give hard accounts of their treatment, many of them going far enough to say that their sufferings were *not* entirely caused by the lack of food, medicines, &c., among the rebels, but that the latter made discrimination between our solders and their own, depriving our men of comforts which they administered to the rebel sick. If this be so, it is not following the good and humane example we set them; for, in our hospitals, no distinction whatever is made between the sick and helpless, be they loyal or rebel.

One thing of consequence I gained from one or two intelligent officers, and that is, that the cereal crop in Virginia is a total failure—a fact which is pretty broadly hinted at in their own papers. My informants assure me, that all along the road from Richmond to Petersburgh they saw lands covered with corn which had hitherto been devoted to tobacco, and that while an ambitious stalk was seen shooting up here and there, the whole presented a puny and sickly appearance that could never come to maturity. This fact alone will prove more disastrous to the rebels than the loss of a dozen battles. Let them boast and talk about the last ditch as they please—to fight, men must be fed.

The *Daniel Webster* (Capt. BLETHEN) is also in with our Richmond prisoners—about 200; most of the men in a very bad state, and all giving the same account of their treatment. Gen. MCCLELLAN came on board of this boat at Harrison's Landing; spent two or three hours in greeting and conversing with the men, and spreading among them his own undiminished enthusiasm. The reception of him by the sick and wounded soldiers is described as most cordial and enthusiastic. Mr. BARCLAY, of Philadelphia, was present on this occasion. He had endeavored to get to Richmond, to look after the comfort of our men, but it appears that the rebels would not permit him. The refusal to admit such a man as Mr. BARCLAY within their lines, shows the rigid exclusiveness practiced by the rebels when dealing with us, and yet we have thought nothing of giving facilities to rebels among us who have no such clean hands to show as Mr. BARCLAY.

There is nothing at all of consequence from the James River. Everything seems to be in *statu quo*—many regarding the ominous silence as that peculiar quiet which precedes the most terrific storm. All we know is that things are going on well, and that our army is in the highest spirits. NEMO.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—The New-York Seventh—Ban Taken Off Newspaper Correspondents—Col. H. Griffin Again—Reinforcements for Gen. McClellan.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

We had an arrival here this morning of sixty rebel prisoners from Baltimore, under the escort of the Sixth Company of the New-York Seventh Regiment. Twenty of them are going back, preferring, it is said, to take the oath of allegiance rather than rejoin the rebel cause. This is a large proportion of common sense out of one little batch of rebels, and, no doubt, if we could come in contact with the masses now in arms against us, we should find the same feeling prevailing. Certainly, if the testimony of numbers is to be taken, with whom I have conversed in our hospitals—men who were deliberately *forced* into taking arms against us—we should find this supposition very near the truth.

It was agreeable to all New-Yorkers here to come in contact with their old friends of the Seventh. Many were the warm greetings for Capt. YOUNG and the gallant fellows who accompanied him, all of whom are looking as gay and cheerful as on the evening they marched down Broadway amid the plaudits of thousands. What duty is marked out for them is not known, but whatever that may be, the Seventh is on hand.

The restriction has taken off newspaper correspondents has given a new life to that devoted band. We all knew it could only be temporary, and bore it with cheerful resignation. Henceforth the lying scribblers of the Southern Press will not have matters all to themselves. We shall have representatives on hand with antidotes to counteract their poisonous misrepresentations; and, if present appearances are not delusive, there will soon be deeds to record on our side, outweighing anything with which we have yet startled the world. Let the rebels and their sympathizers, here and abroad, exult as they may over our temporary pause before Richmond; *the end is not yet*.

Among the returned prisoners now at Fortress Monroe is Col. H. GRIFFIN, of Alabama, whose name has been somewhat conspicuously paraded in our Northern papers, for his violent denunciations of our Government, and threats of what he would do if he ever got to Fort Delaware. If this gentleman is a returned prisoner on parole, so be it; but people here cannot understand what business he—and such as he—can have in mingling openly with the guests of our public hotels, hearing everything and learning everything to turn to account the moment they get home. If our men are kept in close confinement by the rebels, up to the period of their actual release, we should observe the same rule with all rebels in our power. But it seems impossible to knock the absurd idea out of the heads of some of our rulers, that a Southern traitor is made of better flesh and blood than a loyal freeman of the North.

The *Warner* left this morning with more reinforcements for Gen. MCCLELLAN. The boys all looked in first-rate health and spirits. Considerable speculation is afloat respecting the intentions of the rebels in the Peninsula, but it is impossible, at present, to know what to believe. I leave immediately for Norfolk and Suffolk, and will send you a faithful account of all that is transpiring in those localities. NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 30.

Between fifty and sixty rebel prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, from Baltimore. They were under guard of a detachment of the New-York Seventh Militia. These rebels have been confined for some time in Fort McHenry. Some are political and some are prisoners of war. They are to be sent to Richmond by flag of truce, except fifteen, three officers who have deserted the rebel service, and prefer to serve in the National ranks, and twelve citizens of Winchester and vicinity, who were arrested on suspicion of being Secessionists. These fifteen will be returned to Baltimore to-night. The three officers are afraid, if returned, of being shot.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, HARRISON'S LANDING, Thursday, July 31.

The steamers have gone to City Point to-day to receive the balance of the sick and wounded from Richmond. The health of the army is gradually improving.

It is stated by Fort Monroe correspondents, that a party of rebels on Friday evening crossed the river above Harrison's Landing, and drove off 500 head of beef cattle belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and that these cattle were a mile within our picket lines. This is altogether false, as no rebel troops crossed the river, neither was a single head of beef cattle taken at any time.

A FIRST-CLASS CANARD.

Rebel Story About the Blockade of Mobile Being Raised by Ten Iron-Clad Gunboats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 31.

The *Times* has a special dispatch dated Memphis, 28th instant, which says:

"Late advices from the South by rebel sources are important.

Ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, and fully equipped, have arrived off Mobile harbor, and three more are on their way.

These constitute a fleet ordered by the Southern Confederacy, and purchased in Europe.

They mount from ten to thirty guns each, and are said to be mailed with six-inch iron.

The blockade was run openly by the dint of superior strength and weight of metal.

Mobile is now considered open to the commerce of the world with the support of the newly acquired power."

A DARING ADVENTURE.

Cutting Out of Two Rebel Vessels Up Chipoaks Creek.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels up Chipoaks Creek, James River, near Claremont, by an expedition sent out by Commodore WILKES. On the 27th instant, Lieut.-Commanding GIBSON, of the *Yankee*; Acting Master FOSTER, of the *Satellite*, and Acting Master ELY, and Assistant Surgeon LONGSHOW, of the *Yankee*, with a long-boat from each vessel, and a boat borrowed from the brig *Nameaug*, in which a howitzer was mounted, were sent by Commodore WILKES up Chipoaks Creek, about five miles to the head of navigation, where they discovered and took possession of the schooner *J. W. Sturgis*, owned by a person of the name of WILLIAM ALLEN, of Claremont, and a schooner rigged lighter, loaded with wood, master and owner GEORGE MYERS, and brought them out of the Creek without molestation, although a force of rebel cavalry were stationed at Cabin Point, only three-quarters of a mile distant. Lieut. GIBSON reports having seen at the place where the above mentioned schooners were found, two other schooners and a steamer, all scuttled.

The President and the New-York Committee.

SOME MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED—A SKETCH OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE—THE OLD REGIMENTS TO BE FILLED UP FIRST—DRAFTING TO COMMENCE UNLESS THE NEW QUOTA IS RAISED SOON.

Considerable misapprehension has arisen regarding the representative character of the Committee which visited Washington on Tuesday last from this City. It has been called the Chamber of Commerce Committee, the Aldermens' Committee, the Committee on National Affairs. It was, in fact, an emanation from the Joint Committees of various patriotic organizations in this City, that controlled the recent popular demonstration in Union-square. It consisted of Judge James W. White, Chairman, Messrs. Charles King, William Curtis Noyes, Councilman Orton, Charles Gould and John Austin Stevens, Jr.

The *Tribune* account of the interview between the President and the Committee was incorrect in many particulars. The Committee is not loth to disclose what transpired, but is only anxious to have such statements carefully and authoritatively made. Mr. STEVENS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, did not appear as a representative of that body. He has been deputed to prepare the report of the Committee, which will be forthcoming to-morrow. Meanwhile, it may be stated that the substance of what transpired was to facilitate the filling up of the old regiments now in the field, in preference to the new ones in process of formation.

In their interview with Secretary STANTON, on Tuesday, the Committee was assured that it was his desire to fill up the old regiments first. He believed that such was also Gov. MORGAN'S desire, and it was, he supposed, with that view, that Major SPRAGUE had been appointed, at Gov. MORGAN'S request, to take charge of recruiting in this State. He promised to communicate directly with Gov. MORGAN and ascertain his views.

The Committee expressed itself as in favor of naming an early day when a draft should be made in such States as have not completed their quota of the new levy. They were in favor of fixing the 16th inst. as the day on which drafting should commence. Mr. STANTON was decidedly in favor of drafting, expressing the opinion that it would fall with equal weight upon all classes.

In answer to a question from a member of the Committee, Mr. STANTON said that all the troops raised under the new call, whether taken into old regiments or new, should be counted as part of the new State quota.

The President received the Committee on Wednesday with great cordiality, and concurred with them in the view of the advisability of filling up the old regiments first. He believed that 100,000 men put into the old regiments would be equal to 300,000 in the new, and gave the Committee a note to the Secretary of War, requesting him to aid the development of the idea in every way not conflicting with the State authorities. He had been advised that Michigan had already raised her quota of the new levy. He was not averse to a draft, when deemed necessary. The President, upon the receipt of the resolutions which the Committee of Ten (which was represented by this Committee) had passed, stated his views at some length, impressing those present with the opinion that his policy was in no way governed by an undue tenderness for the rebels, but was quite progressive.

At the War Department on the same day, the Committee had a second interview with Secretary STANTON, in the presence of Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BURNSIDE. Gen. HALLECK favored the plan of filling up the old regiments first, either by volunteers or conscripts. It is understood that the whole matter has been placed in the hands of Gen. HALLECK, to forward the apparently unanimous desire of the General Government as far as possible, without interfering with State action.

During their stay, the Committee called upon Secretary SEWARD, and were entertained by Secretary CHASE. They were fully convinced that the Government would do all in its power to promote the best interests of the country in this crisis.

THE AMENDED TARIFF

The New Rates of Customs Duties from August 1, 1862.

Alphabetical Catalogue of All Dutiable and Exempted Articles.

The Specific and the Ad-Valorem Duties

Articles Removed from the Exempted to the Dutiable List.

Carefully Prepared for the New-York Times

The following will be found to contain a complete and correct catalogue of all dutiable and exempted articles, together with the imposts to be in future paid upon the importation of the former. It has been carefully compiled from the Tariff acts of March, August and December of last year, and the New Tariff act just passed. The latter not only increases the rates upon nearly every article comprised in the three former, but it also removes several articles from the exempted to the dutiable list.

Where duties upon any articles appear in both the "specific" and "ad valorem" columns, both rates of duty are required to be paid.

ARTICLES.	Specific. $ cts.	Ad. Val. Per ct.
Acid, Acetic	....	25
——Acetous, Benzoic, Muriatic and Pyroligneous	....	10
——Boracic, ₱ lb	0 05	..
——Carbonic	....	15
——Citric, ₱ lb	0 10	..
——Gallic, ₱ lb	0 50	..
——Oxalic, ₱ lb	0 04	..
——Sulphuric, ₱ lb	0 01	..
——Tannic, ₱ lb	0 25	..
——Tartaric, ₱ lb	0 20	..
——Nitric, yellow and white, and all other acids, of every description, used for medicinal purposes or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for	....	10
Alabaster and Spar Ornaments	....	30
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles, ₱ gal	0 30	..
——Otherwise than in bottles, ₱ gal	0 20	..
Almonds, ₱ lb	0 04	..
——Shelled, ₱ lb	0 06	..
Aloes	....	10
Alum, Patent Alum, Alum Substitute, Sulphate of Alumina, and Aluminous Cake, ₱ 100 lbs	0 60	..
Amber	....	10
Ammonia, and Sulphate and Carbonate of Ammonia	....	20
Anchovies, see Fish.		
Antimony, Crude	....	10
——Tersulphate of	....	20
Argentine, Alabalta or German Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured	....	35
Argols, or Crude Tartar, ₱ lb	0 06	..
Arms, Fire, Muskets, Rifles, and other Fire Arms	....	35
——Side, of every description	....	35
Arrow Root	....	20
Arsenic in all forms	....	20
Articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other Metal	....	35
Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for	....	35
Artificial Feathers and Flowers, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for	....	40
Asphaltum, ₱ lb	0 03	..
Assafœtida	....	20
Asses Skins	....	10
Bacon, ₱ lb	0 02	..
Balsam Copaiva, ₱ lb	0 20	..
——Peruvian, ₱ lb	0 50	..
——Tolu, ₱ lb	0 20	..
Bamboos	....	10
Barilla and Soda Ash	....	10
Barley, ₱ bushel	0 15	..
——Pearl or Pilled, ₱ lb	0 01	..
Barks, Cinchona, Peruvian, Lima, Cailsaya, Quilla, and all other Medicinal Barks not otherwise provided for	....	20
Barks of all kinds not otherwise provided for	....	10
Barytes, and Sulphate of Barytes, ₱ lb	0 00½	..
Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone or willow, not otherwise provided for	....	35
Beads of Amber, Composition or Wax, and all Beads	....	30
Beef, ₱ lb	0 01	..
Beer, see Ale.		
Beeswax	....	20
Benzoates	....	30
Bitter Apples, Colocynth, or Coloquintida, ₱ lb	0 10	..
Blacking of all descriptions	....	30
Black Lead or Plumbago, ₱ ton	10 00	..
Bladders, manufactures of	....	30
Blanc Fixe, enamelled white, satin white, or any combination of Barytes and Acid, ₱ lb	0 02½	..
Bleaching Powder, ₱ 100 lbs	0 15	..
Bones and Bone Tips	....	10
Bonnets, Hats and Hoods for men, women and children; composed of straw, chips, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable suostance, or of silk, hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for	....	40

	Specific. ₱ cts.	Ad. Val. Per ct.
——Ditto, valued at over $1 25 ₱ square yard	0 55	..
No Carpets or Rugs of the above description shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent. ad valorem.		
——Brussels and Tapestry, Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise, ₱ square yard	0 33	..
——Treble Ingrain and Worsted Chain Venetian, ₱ square yard	0 28	..
——Hemp or Jute Carpeting, ₱ sq. yd	0 06	..
——Druggets, Buckings and Felt, printed, colored or otherwise, ₱ sq. yd	0 20	..
——Other kinds of Wool, Flax or Cotton, or parts of either, or other materials not otherwise provided for	....	35
——Mats, Rugs, Screens, Covers, Hassocks, Bedsides, and other portions of Carpets or Carpeting, pay the rate of duty imposed on Carpets of similar character; all other Mats, Screens, Hassocks and Rugs, 35 ₱ cent ad valorem.		
Carriages and parts of carriages	....	35
Cassia, ₱ ℔	0 15	..
——Buds, ₱ ℔	0 20	..
Catsup	....	40
Chalk, White, ₱ ton	4 00	..
——Red and French	....	10
——Of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for	....	25
Cheese, ₱ ℔	0 04	..
Chicory Root, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
——Ground, Burnt or Prepared, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
China and Porcelain Ware, Gilded, Ornamented, or Decorated in any manner	....	40
——Plain, White, and not Decorated in any manner, and all other Earthen, Stone or Crockery Ware, White, Glazed, Edged, Printed, Painted, Dipped, or Cream colored, composed of Earthy or Mineral substances, and not otherwise provided for	....	35
Chloride of Lime, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 30	..
Chocolate, Prepared, ₱ ℔	0 07	..
Chronometers, Box or Ship's, and parts thereof	....	10
Cigars, of all kinds, including Paper Cigars or Cigarettes, valued at per 1,000 $5 or less, ₱ ℔	0 35	..
——Ditto, over $5, and not over $10 per 1,000, ₱ ℔	0 60	..
——Ditto, over $10, and not over $20 per 1,000, ₱ ℔	0 80	10
——Ditto, over $20 per 1,000, ₱ ℔	1 00	10
Cinnamon, ₱ ℔	0 25	..
Civet, Oil of	....	30
Clay, Unwrought, Pipe Clay, Fire Clay and Kaoline, ₱ ton	5 00	..
Clocks, and parts of Clocks	....	35
Clothing, Ready-made, and Wearing Apparel of whatever description, of whatever material composed, except Wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer	....	35
Cloves, ₱ ℔	0 15	..
Coach and Harness Furniture of all kinds, Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware, Silver-plated, Brass-plated or Covered, Common Tinned, Burnished or Japanned, not otherwise provided for.	....	35
Coal, Bituminous, ₱ ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to the bushel	1 10	..
——All other ₱ ton ditto	0 60	..
——Coke, and Culm of Coal	....	30
Cobalt and Oxide of Cobalt	....	20
——Ores	....	10
Cocoa, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
——Leaves and Shells, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
——Prepared or manufactured, ₱ ℔	0 09	..
Coculus Indicus, ₱ ℔	0 10	..
Coffee of all kinds, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
——Acorn Coffee and Dandelion Root, raw or prepared, and all other articles, used or intended to be used as Coffee or a substitute for Coffee, and not otherwise provided for, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
Coir Floor Matting and Carpeting	....	35
Combs of all kinds	....	35
Compositions of Glass or Paste when set	....	35
Confectionery, see Sugars.		
Copper Ore	....	05
——In Pigs, Bars, or Ingots, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
——when old and fit only to be manufactured, ₱ ℔	0 01½	..
——Sheathing, in sheets, 48 in. long and 14 in. wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. the square foot, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
——Rods, Bolts, Nails, Spikes, Copper Bottoms, Copper in Sheets or Plates, called Braziers' Copper, and other Sheets and Manufactures of Copper, not otherwise provided for	....	30
——Sheathing, and Sheathing Metal or Yellow Metal, not wholly of Copper nor wholly or in part of Iron, ungalvanized in sheets 48 in. long and 14 in. wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. per square foot. ₱ ℔	0 03	..
Copperas, Green Vitriol, or Sulphate of Iron, ₱ ℔	0 00½	..
Coral, cut or manufactured	....	30
Cordials, see Spirits.		
Cork-wood, unmanufactured	....	30
Corks	....	5
Cornmeal	....	10
Cotton Raw, ₱ ℔	0 00½	..
——Manufactures of, not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight ₱ square yard 5 oz., ₱ square yard	0 01¼	..
——Finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, ₱ square yard	0 02½	..
——Ditto, exceeding 140 and not 200 threads, ditto, ₱ square yard	0 03¾	..
——Ditto, exceeding 200 threads, ditto, ₱ square yard	0 05	..
——All goods embraced in the foregoing Schedules, if bleached, *an additional duty of* ₱ square yard	0 00½	..
——Ditto, and if printed, painted, colored, or stained, *a further duty of*	....	10
——All goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, (except Jeanes, Denimes, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cottonades, Pantaloons Stuffs, and goods of like description, not exceeding 15 cents ₱ square yard in value,) if printed, painted, colored, or stained, shall be considered to be bleached goods, and shall pay *in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods*, ₱ square yard	0 01	..
——Jeans, Denimes, Drillings, Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cottonades, Pantaloons Stuffs, and goods of like description, not exceeding in value ₱ square yard 16 cents, ₱ square yard	0 02	10
——All plain woven Cotton goods, not included in the foregoing schedules, and Cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed ₱ square yard 16 cents	....	30
No cotton goods having more than 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.		
——Thread, Spool and other Thread of Cotton	....	40
——Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, composed wholly of Cotton, and Cotton Velvet	....	30
——All manufactures composed wholly of Cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted or dyed, not otherwise provided for	....	35
——Cords, Gimps and Galloons	....	35
——Laces, Insertings, Trimming Laces and Braids	....	25
——Laces, colored	....	35
Court Plaster	....	35
Cowbage Down	....	20
Cubebs, ₱ ℔	0 10	30
Cudbear and orchil	....	10
Currants, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
Cutch or Catechu	....	10
Cutlery of all kinds	....	35
Cuttle-fish bone, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
Dates, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
Diamonds, Glaziers', set or not set	....	10
Dragons' Blood, ₱ ℔	0 10	..
Dutch and Bronze Metal in leaf	....	10
Earthenware, Brown and Common Stoneware, Gas Retorts, Stoneware not ornamented, and Stoneware above the capacity of 10 gallons	....	20
Emery, Ore or Rock, ₱ ton	6 00	..
——manufactured, ground or pulverized, ₱ ℔	0 01	..
Engraved Plates of steel, copper, wood or any other material	....	25
Engravings, see Books.		
Envelopes, Paper	....	35
Ergot, ₱ ℔	0 20	..
Extract of Indigo; Extract of Madder; Extractions of Logwood and other Dyewoods	....	10
Ether	....	20
Fans and Fire Screens, of every description, of whatever material composed	....	35
Feathers and Downs for beds or bedding, of all descriptions	....	30
——Ostrich, Vulture, Cock and other ornamental feathers, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured	....	20
——Ditto, when dressed, colored or manufactured	....	40
Feldspar	....	20
Fig Blue	....	20
Figs, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
Fire Crackers, ₱ box of 40 packs, not exceeding 80 to each pack	0 50	..
And in the same proportion for a greater number.		
Fire Wood	....	20
Fish Glue or Isinglass	....	30
——Skins	....	20
——Mackerel, ₱ barrel	2 00	..
——Herrings, pickled or salted, ₱ bbl	1 00	..
——Anchovies, preserved in Salt	....	30
——Anchovies, Sardines, Salmon and all other fish preserved in oil	....	30
——Salmon, pickled ₱ barrel	3 00	..
——All other fish pickled, in barrels, ₱ barrel	1 50	..
——All other foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 50	..
Flax, see Hemp.		
Flints, and Flint, ground	....	10
Flocks, Waste or Shoddy	....	20
Frames and Sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades, finished or unfinished	....	35
Frankfort Black	....	20
Fruit Ethers, Essences or Oils of Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Strawberry and Raspberry, made of Fruit Oil, or of Fruit, or imitations thereof, ₱ ℔	2 50	..
——Limes, Lemons, Oranges, Bananas and Plaintains	....	20
Fruits, Green, Ripe or Dried, not otherwise provided for	....	10
Fuller's Earth, ₱ ton	3 00	..
Fur Caps, Hats, Muffs and Tippets, and all other Manufactures of Fur, or of which Fur shall be a component material	....	35
Furs, Undressed	....	10
——Dressed	....	15
——Dressed, when not on the Skin	....	20
Furniture, Cabinet and Household	....	35
Gamboge	....	10
Garancine	....	10
Ginger Root, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
——Ground, ₱ ℔	0 08	..
——Preserved or Pickled	....	40
Glass, Cylinder or Bread Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches ₱ square foot	0 01	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24	0 01½	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 02	..
——Ditto, above 24x30, not exceeding 1 ℔. ₱ square foot in weight, ₱ square ft.	0 03	..
If weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, an additional pro rata duty.		
All Glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to form, shall pay the highest rates of duty.		
——Crown, not exceeding 10x15, ₱ square foot	0 01½	..
——Ditto, above 10x15 and not above 16x24	0 02½	..
——Ditto, above 16x24 and not above 24x50	0 04	..
Ditto, above 24x50	0 05	..
Weighing over 150 pounds per 100 square feet, an additional duty on such excess of 4 cents per pound.		
——Fluted, rolled or rough plate, not including crown, cylinder, broad, or common window glass, not exceeding 10x15 inches, ₱ 100 square feet	0 75	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24, ₱ square foot	0 01	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 01½	..
——Ditto, above 24x30 inches, ₱ square foot	0 02	..
All fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 ℔s. per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates.		
——Cast polished plate, unsilvered, not exceeding 10x15 inches, ₱ square foot	0 02	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24	0 05	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 06	..
——Ditto, above 24x30, and not above 24x60	0 25	..
——Ditto, above 24x60	0 50	..
——Cast polished plate, silvered, or looking-glass plates, exceeding 10x15 inches, ₱ square foot	0 04	..
——Ditto, above 10x15, and not above 16x24	0 06	..
——Ditto, above 16x24, and not above 24x30	0 10	..
——Ditto, above 24x30, and not above 24x60	0 35	..
——Ditto, above 20x60	0 60	..
No Looking-Glass Plates, or Plate Glass Silvered when Framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem upon such frames.		
——Plain and Mould, and Press Glassware, not cut, engraved or printed	....	30
——All articles of, Cut, Enraved, Painted, Colored, Printed, Stained, Silvered or Gilded, (not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates	....	35
——Porcelain and Bohemian Glass Crystals for Watches, Paintings on Glass or Glasses, Pebbles for Spectacles, and all manufactures of Glass, or of which Glass shall be a component material, except Crown, Cylinder and other Window Glass, not otherwise provided for, and all Glass Bottles or Jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, &c.	....	35
——Plates or Disks, unwrought for Optical Instruments	....	10
Gloves made of Skins or Leather	....	40
Glue	....	20
Glycerine	....	30
Goldbeaters' Skin	....	10
Gold Leaf, per package of 500 Leaves	1 50	..
Grapes	....	20
Grindstones, unwrought or wrought, or finished	....	30
Gum Aloes, ₱ ℔	0 06	..
——Benzoin, Sandarac, and Shellac, ₱ ℔	0 10	..
——Mastic, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Copal, Daymar, Kowrie, and all Gums used for like purposes, ₱ ℔	0 10	..
——Amber, Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Tragacanth, Myrrh, and all other Gums and Gum Resins not otherwise provided for	....	20
Gum Substitute, or Burnt Starch	....	10
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, valued at per pound less than 20 cents, ₱ ℔	0 06	..
——Valued at 20 cents or over, ₱ ℔	0 06	20
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured	....	10
——Manufactures of	....	30
Hair, human, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn	....	20
——When cleaned or drawn, but not manufactured	....	30
——When manufactured	....	40
——Bracelets, Braids, Chains, Curls, or Ringlets, or of which hair is a component material	....	35
——of animals, unmanufactured, see Wool.		
——Curled, Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses	....	20
——Cloth, Hair Seatings, and all other manufactures of hair, not otherwise provided for	....	30
——Pencils	....	30
Hams, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
Hat Bodies, of Cotton	....	35
——Ditto, made of Wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value	....	25
Hatters' Plush, composed of Silk and Cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value	....	20
Hats, see Bonnets		
Hemp, Russian, unmanufactured, ₱ ton	40 00	..
——Manilla, and other hemps of India, ₱ ton	25 00	..
*Foreign Hemp, manufactured into Cordage in the United States, shall be allowed a drawback on exportation of the duty paid, less 10 ₱ cent.		
——Jute, Sisal Grass, Sun Hemp, Coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, (except Flax, Tow of Flax, Russia and Manilla Hemp, and Codilo or Tow of Hemp,) ₱ ton	15 00	..
——Jute butts, ₱ ton	6 00	..
——Cordilla, or Tow of Hemp, ₱ ton	10 00	..
——Tarred Cables, or Cordage, ₱ ℔	0 02¾	..
——Untarred Manilla Cordage, ₱ ℔	0 02¼	..
——All other untarred Cordage, ₱ ℔	0 03½	..
——Yarn, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
——Coir Yarn, ₱ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Seines, ₱ ℔	0 06½	..
——Cotton Bagging, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which Cotton Bagging is applied, whether comprised in whole or in part of Hemp, Jute or Flax, or any other material, valued at per square yard less than 10 cents, ₱ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Ditto, valued at over 10 cents, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
——Sail Duck	....	30
——Russia and other Sheetings, made of Flax or Hemp, Brown and White	....	30
——All other manufactures of, or of which Hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for	....	25
——Unmanufactured Flax, ₱ ton	15 00	..
——Tow of Flax, ₱ ton	5 00	..
——Grass Cloth	....	30
——Jute Yarns	....	20
——All other manufactures of Jute or Sisal Grass, not otherwise provided for	....	25
All Hemp, or preparations of Hemp, used for naval purposes by the Government of the United States, shall be of American growth or manufacture, provided that the same can be obtained of as good quality, and at as low a price.		
Hides, Raw, and Skins of all kinds, whether Dried, Salted or Pickled	....	10
Honey, ₱ gallon	0 15	..
Hoods, see Bonnets.		
Hops, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
Horns, and Horn Tips	....	10
Indian Corn, or Maize, ₱ bushel	0 10	..
India Rubber, Raw, or Unmanufactured	....	10
——Boots and Shoes	....	30
——Braces, Suspenders, Webbing, or other Fabrics composed wholly or in part of India Rubber, not otherwise provided for	....	30
——and Silk, Manufactures of, or of India Rubber and Silk, and other Materials	....	35
Ink, Printer's Ink, and Ink Powder	....	35
Iodine, Crude, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Refined, ₱ ℔	0 75	..
Ipecacuanha, or Ipecac, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
Iron, Bar, rolled or hammered, comprising Flats not less than 1 in. or more than 7 in. wide, nor less than quarter of an in. or more than 2 in. thick; Rounds not less than half of an in. nor more than 4 in. in diameter; and Squares not less than half an in. nor more than 4 in. square; not exceeding $50 per ton in value, ₱ ton	17 00	..
——Ditto, exceeding $50 ₱ ton in value, ₱ ton	18 00	..
——Bar, rolled or hammered, comprising Flats less than quarter of an in. thick, or more than 7 in. wide; Rounds less than half an in. or more than 4 in. in diameter; and Squares less than half an in. or more than 4 in. square, ₱ ton	30 00	..
Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, &c., less finished than bar but more advanced than pig, except castings, to be rated as iron in bars. None of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 ₱ cent.		
——Imported in bars for railroads and inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down without further manufacture, ₱ ton	13 50	..
Railroad Iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported without payment of duty, under bond, to be withdrawn or exported after it has been repaired or re-manufactured.		
——Boiler and other Plate, ₱ ton	25 00	..
——Wire, drawn and finished, not more than quarter of an inch in diameter, nor less than No. 16 wire gauge, ₱ 100 ℔s	1 75	15
——Ditto, over No. 16, and not over No. 25, ₱ 100 ℔s	3 00	15
——Ditto, over or finer than No. 25, ₱ 100 ℔s	4 00	15
Wire, covered with Cotton, silk or other material, to pay 5 cents ₱ ℔. additional.		
——In pigs, ₱ ton	6 00	..
——Sad Irons, Tailors' and Hatters' Irons, Stoves and Stove Plates, ₱ ℔	0 01¼	..
——Cast Iron Steam, Gas and Water Pipes, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 75	..
——Cast Iron Butts and Hinges, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
——Hollow Ware, Glazed or Tinned, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
——Castings, not otherwise provided for, nor exempted from duty	....	30
——Old Scrap, ₱ ton	6 00	..
——Band and Hoop, Slit Rods and all other descriptions of rolled or hammered, not otherwise provided for	25 00	..
——Cut Nails and Spikes, ₱ ℔	0 01¼	..
——Cables or Chains, or parts thereof, ₱ 100 ℔s	2 00	..
No Chains made of wire or rods of less diameter than half an inch, to be considered a Chain Cable.		
——Anvils, ₱ 100 ℔s	2 25	..
——Anchors, or parts thereof, ₱ 100 ℔s	2 00	..
——Wrought Board Nails, Spikes, Rivets and Bolts, ₱ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Bed Screws and Wrought Hinges, ₱ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Chains, Trace Chains, Halter Chains and Fence Chains, made of wire or rods half an inch in diameter or over, ₱ ℔	0 01¾	..
——Ditto, under half and not under quarter inch, ₱ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Ditto, under quarter inch and not under No. 9 wire guage, ₱ ℔	0 03	..
——Ditto, under No. 9 wire guage	....	30
——Blacksmiths' Hammers and Sledges, and Axles or parts thereof, ₱ ℔	0 02½	..
——Maleable in Castings, and not otherwise provided for, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
——Horse-shoe Nails, ₱ ℔	0 04½	..
——Steam, Gas, and Water Tubes and Flues of Wrought Iron, ₱ ℔	0 02¼	..
——Wrought Iron Railroad Chains, and Wrought Iron Nuts and Washers ready punched, ₱ ton	30 00	..
——Cut Tacks, Brads and Sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. to the ₱ 1,000	0 02	..
——Ditto, exceeding ditto ₱ ℔	0 02	..
——Smooth or polished sheet, by whatever name designated, ₱ ℔	0 02½	..
——Sheet, common, or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire guage, ₱ ton	23 00	..
——Ditto, thinner than No 20, and not thinner than No. 25, ₱ ton	29 00	..
——Ditto, thinner than No. 25, ₱ ton	35 00	..
——Tin Plates, galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with any metal by electric batteries, ₱ ℔	0 02½	..
——Locomotive Tire, or parts thereof, ₱ ℔	0 02½	..
——Mill Irons and Mill Cranks of Wrought Iron, and Wrought Iron for Ships, Steam Engines and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more, ₱ ℔	0 01¼	..
——Screws, commonly called Wood Screws, 2 in. or over in length, ₱ ℔	0 06½	..
——Ditto, less than 2 in. in length, ₱ ℔	0 09½	..
——Screws, washed or plated, and all other Screws of Iron, except Wood Screws	....	35
——Squares, marked on one side, ₱ ℔	0 02½	10
——Ditto, others made of Iron or Steel, ₱ ℔	0 05	40
——Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	....	20
No allowance or reduction of duties is made for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust, except on polished Russia Sheet Iron.		
——Anvils, made of Cast Iron, ₱ ℔	0 01¼	30
——Hollow Ware and Vessels of Cast Iron, not otherwise provided for, ₱ ℔	0 01¼	..
Iron Liquer	....	10
Isinglass, or Fish Glue	....	30
Ivory, unmanufactured and Vegetable Ivory	....	10
Jalap, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
Japanned Ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for	....	40
Jet, and Manufactures of Jet, and imitations thereof	....	35
Jewels and Jewelry, Diamonds, Cameos, Mosaics, Gems, Pearls, Rubies, and other precious stones when not set	....	5
——Ditto, when set in gold, silver, or other metal, and on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry	....	25
Juniper Berries	....	10
Lamp Black	....	20
Lard, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
Lastings, Mohair, Cloth, Silk, Twist, or other Manufactures of Cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for Shoes, Slippers, Boots, Bootees, Gaiters and Buttons, exclusively, not combined with India Rubber	....	35
Lead Ore, ₱ 100 ℔s	1 00	..
——In Pigs and Bars, ₱ 100 ℔s	1 50	20
——Old Scrap, fit only to be remanufactured, ₱ ℔	0 01	..
——In Sheets, Pipes or Shot, ₱ 100 ℔s	2 25	30
——Acetate of, and Nitrate of, ₱ ℔	0 02	35
——White and Red, dry or ground in Oil, ₱ 100 ℔s	2 40	..
Leather, Upper, of all kinds, except tanned Calf Skin	....	35
——Tanned Calf Skin	....	25
——Sole and Bend	....	30
——Or Shoes of all kinds, Japanned, Patent or Enameled	....	35
Lemon and Lime Juice	....	20
Lime	....	10
Linen, brown or bleached, Ducks, Canvas Paddings, Cot Bottoms, Burlaps, Drills, Coatings, Brown Hollands, Biay Linings, Damasks, Diapers, Crash, Huckabacks, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp; or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, valued at per square yard 30 cents and under	....	30
——Ditto, valued above 30 cents per square yard	....	35
——Or Flax Threads, Twine, and Pack Thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for	....	35
Linseed or Flaxseed, ₱ bush. of 52 ℔s	0 16	..
Liqueurs, see Spirits.		
Liquorice Root, ₱ ℔	0 01	..
——Paste or Juice, ₱ ℔	0 05	..
Litharge, ₱ ℔	0 02¼	..
Mace, ₱ ℔	0 30	..
Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Gelatine, Jellies, and all similar preparations	....	30
Magnesia, Carbonate of, ₱ ℔	0 06	..
——Calcined, ₱ ℔	0 12	..
——Sulphate of	....	30
Malt	....	20
Manna, ₱ ℔	0 25	30
Manufactures of Bone, Shell, Horn, Ivory, or vegetable Ivory	....	35
——Of Paper, or of which paper is a component material, and not otherwise provided for	....	25
——Of the Bark of the Cork Tree, except corks	....	35
——Articles, Vessels and Wares, not otherwise provided for, of Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Iron, Steel, Lead, Pewter, Tin or other metal, or of which either of these metals, or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value	....	35
——Not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of Cotton, Silk, Wool or Worsted, Hemp, Jute or Flax	....	35
——Of Cotton, Linen, Silk, Wool or Worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or with the needle or other process, not otherwise provided for	....	35
——Of Cedar Wood, Granadilla, Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood and Satin Wood	....	35
——And Articles of Leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for	....	35
——Articles and wares of Paper-Mache	....	35
——Of Goats' Hair or Mohair, or of which Goats' Hair or Mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for	....	35
——Of Wood, or of which Wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided for	....	35
Marble, White Statuary, in Block, Rough or Squared, ₱ cubic foot	0 75	..
——Veined, and Marble of all other descriptions not otherwise provided for, in Block, Rough or Squared	....	40
——Manufactures of, Marble Slabs, Marble Paving Tiles, and Marble Sawed, Dressed or Polished	....	50
Marrow, and all other Grease, and Soap Stocks, and Soap Stuff	....	10
Mats of Cocoa Nut	....	30
Matting, China and other Floor Matting, and Mats made of Flags, Jute or Grass	....	30
Medicines, Proprietary—Pills, Powders, Tinctures, Troches, or Lozenges; Sirups, Cordials, Bitters, Anodynes, Tonics, Plasters, Liniments, Salves, Ointments, Pastes, Drops, Waters, Essences, Spirits, Oils, or other Medicinal Preparations, prepared according to some private formula or secret	....	50
Medicines in a Crude State, not otherwise provided for	....	20
Medicinal Barks, Flowers, Leaves, Plants, Roots and Seeds, not otherwise provided for	....	20
Medicinal Preparations not otherwise provided for	....	40
Metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for	....	20
Military Equipments—Epaulets, Galloons, Laces, Knots, Stars, Tassels, Tresses and Wings of Gold, Silver, or other Metal	....	35
Milk of India Rubber	....	10
Mineral and Bituminous Substances in a crude state not otherwise provided for	....	20
Mineral Kermes	....	10
——Waters	....	30
Molasses, ₱ gallon	0 06	..
Morocco Skins	....	25
Morphine and its Salts, ₱ oz	2 00	..
Moss, Iceland	....	10
Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound	....	20
Musical Instruments of all kinds	....	30
——Strings for, of whip-gut, or cat-gut, and all other Strings of the same material	....	30
Mustard, ground, in bulk, ₱ ℔	0 12	..
——When inclosed in glass or tin, ₱ ℔	0 16	..
Needles, Sewing, Darning, Knitting and all other descriptions	....	25
Nickel	....	10
Nitrate of Soda, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
Nutmeg, ₱ ℔	0 30	..
Nuts of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, ₱ ℔	0 02	..
Oatmeal	....	10
Oats, ₱ bushel	0 10	..
Ochres and Ochrey Earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, ₱ 100 ℔s	0 50	..
——Ditto, when ground in Oil, ₱ 100 ℔s	1 50	..
Oils, (Fixed or Expressed,) Almonds, ₱ ℔	0 10	..
——Bay or Laurel, ₱ ℔	0 20	..
——Castor, ₱ gallon	0 50	..
——Croton, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Mace, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Mustard or Olive, not Salad, ₱ gallon	0 25	..
——Ditto, Salad, ₱ gallon	0 50	..
Oils, (Essential or Essence,) Almonds, ₱ ℔	1 50	..
——Amber, crude, ₱ ℔	0 10	..
——Ditto, rectified, ₱ ℔	0 20	..
——Anise, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Bay Leaves, ₱ ℔	17 50	..
——Bergamot, ₱ ℔	1 00	..
——Cajeput, ₱ ℔	0 25	..
——Caraway, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Cassia, ₱ ℔	1 00	..
——Cinnamon, ₱ ℔	2 00	..
——Citronella, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Cloves, ₱ ℔	1 00	..
——Cognac, or Œmanthic Ether, ₱ oz	2 00	..
——Cubebs, ₱ ℔	1 00	..
——Fennel, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Juniper, ₱ ℔	0 25	..
——Lemon, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Orange, ₱ ℔	0 50	..
——Origanum or Red Thyme, ₱ ℔	0 25	..
——Roses or Otto, ₱ oz	1 50	..
——Thyme, white, ₱ ℔	0 30	..
——Valerian, ₱ ℔	1 50	..
——Not otherwise provided for	....	50
Oil of Cloves, ₱ ℔	0 75	..
——Linseed, Flaxseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, ₱ gallon	0 23	..
——Palm, Seal and Cocoanut	....	10
——Neatsfoot and other animal Oils	....	20
——Spermaceti, Whale and other fish oils, the produce of foreign fisheries	....	20
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped or printed, valued at per square yard, 50 cents or less	....	..
——valued at over 50 cents, and on all other Oil-cloth	....	..
——Of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for	....	35
Olives	....	30
Opium, ₱ ℔	2 00	60
——Prepared for smoking	....	60
Orange and Lemon Peel	....	10
Osier or Willow, prepared for basket-makers' use	....	30
Oxide of Zinc, dry or ground in oil, ₱ 100 ℔s	1 75	..
Paints—French Green, Paris Green, Mineral Green, Carmine Lake, Wood Lake, Dry Carmine, Venetian Red, Vermillion, Mineral Blue, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Rose Pink, Extract of Resin, or Analine Colors, Dutch Pink, and Paints and Painters' Colors, (except White and Red Lead, and Oxide of Zinc,) dry or ground in oil, and moist Water Colors, used in the manufacture of Paper Hangings and Colored Papers and Cards, not otherwise provided for	....	25
Paintings and Statuary, not otherwise provided for	....	10
Paper Hangings, and Paper for Screens or Fire-boards	....	35
Paper, Antiqu

Turpine and other shell, unmanufactured.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

Wood, Wood or Pastel.

Woods, namely: Cedar, Lignum-Vitæ, Lancewood, Ebony, Box, Granadilla, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured.

UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.

All raw or unmanufactured articles not herein enumerated or provided for shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

All articles manufactured in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON GOODS FROM BEYOND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth of produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place of their growth or production.

*** In the act of Aug. 5, 1861, it states, "That all articles, goods, wares and merchandise, imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, and all other articles, goods, wares and merchandise not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels.

DUTIES ON TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

Upon all ships, vessels or steamers which, after the 31st day of December, 1862, shall be entered at any Custom-house in the United States from any foreign port or place, or from any port or place in the United States, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign Powers, there shall be paid a tax or tonnage duty of 10 cents per ton of the measurement of said vessel, in addition to any tonnage duty now imposed by law: *Provided*, That the said tax or tonnage duty shall not be collected more than once in each year on any ship, vessel or steamer having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank, whale, or other fisheries, while employed therein, or on any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British Provinces of North America, or any of the West India Islands: *Provided*, also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed in anywise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the duty on tonnage of vessels.

DRAWBACK.

There will be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal to the amount of the duty paid on such materials, less ten per cent.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE ON THE WAR.

Address to the German Committee of this City.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, member of Congress from Illinois, has been stopping a few days in this City, on his way homeward. On Wednesday evening he was waited upon at his lodgings, Fifth-avenue Hotel, by a Committee of German citizens, instructed to convey to him the thanks of that portion of our community for his conduct while in Washington, and especially his treatment of the Germans and their interests. The call was signed by SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, FREDERICK KAPP, Dr. VRESSMANN, HERMANN RASTER, ANDREW WILLMANN, and others; while the Committee was attended by Coroner NAUMANN, Dr. SCHWARZENBERG, A. GOETZE, P. WAGNER, F. RANCHFAUSS, and others.

Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN addressed Mr. WASHBURNE in a few eloquent remarks, expressing the satisfaction with which the German population regard his congressional career, and hoped that they could ever look upon his principles with like interest and pride.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied substantially as follows:

MR. KAUFMANN AND MY GERMAN FRIENDS: I can hardly find language to express to you my deep sense of the honor you have done me in the friendly call you have made upon me this evening. The expression of your kind feelings in the but too flattering remarks of Mr. KAUFMANN is gratefully accepted as an indication that my action as a public man has secured the approbation of my German fellow-citizens. My acquaintance with the Germans has been long and somewhat intimate, and I have ever received from them the most heart-felt kindness and the most earnest support; but in any service I may have rendered them, I have only performed a most pleasant duty. I have known them as good Republicans, as patriots, as lovers of liberty, as true and loyal men. I could never sympathize with that illiberal Know-Nothingism which proscribe the foreign-born. I breasted it when it was in the height of its power and when it was riding upon the crest of the popular wave. I would never consent to proscribe men because their eyes did not first see the light in the same country as my own. All good men now see and acknowledge the injustice of Know-Nothingism. Those very foreign-born citizens who were to be proscribed by oaths, are now rallying to the defence of our flag in such numbers as to make the very earth to tremble beneath their tread. Your brave German Generals SIGEL, MAX WEBER, WILLICH, and others, are illustrating the glory of the Germans on all the battle fields of the country. The German common soldier is honoring himself and making a great name for his countrymen, by his persistent courage, his endurance, and his devotion to his adopted country. I have spoken of the political principles of the Germans. They are men who love liberty and hate slavery everywhere. Their efforts in overthrowing the slave democracy, and in the election of a Republican President, entitle them to the grateful thanks of all lovers of the country. I have recognized, to the fullest extent, their claims upon the Administration and the country, and it has afforded me pleasure to lend my feeble influence in their behalf. I found that while there were many to speak for others, there were but few to speak for the Germans. The President has ever been disposed to act with great liberality to the Germans. His appointment to positions in the army, and his civil appointments prove that. In Gov. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Germans have a true and tried friend. The Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, has been swift to recognize and reward merit in the German soldier. I shall never forget the promptitude with which he appointed, on my application, the incorruptible and accomplished Maj. KOFFNER, in the Staff of SIGEL. In fact, gentlemen, there is everywhere the most kindly fee ing toward your countrymen, and this terrible contest in which we are engaged, is binding all true and loyal men together of whatever nationality, as if with "hooks of steel."

Perhaps, my friends, you will pardon me if I talk a little more in a conversational way than otherwise about some other matters. I might, perhaps, very probably, say a word of the Congress which has just adjourned. I know it has become fashionable in some circles, more secession than otherwise, to denounce Congress; and why? Because that Congress was a Republican Congress, and a loyal Congress. It is called an Abolition Congress, but that very epithet is the highest tribute to its loyalty. It has been well said that to call a man an Abolitionist is the most unfailing test of his loyalty. I believe a distinguished ex-functionary of this City had recently proposed to play the Cromwell, and go down to Washington and clean out Congress. I will not say, in the language of Mr. CORWIN, he would have been welcomed with "bloody hands to a hospitable grave," but I will say, I think he would have had a jolly time on that occasion.

But what has this Congress done? It has passed more acts of great and lasting importance than any Congress since the foundation of the Government. It has passed the Homestead bill—an act of legislation so dear to the Germans, and their long and ardent support of the measure has done much toward securing its passage. No nation on the face of the Globe has ever passed a law of such magnificent beneficence as the Homestead bill—granting its domain to the citizen upon no condition but that of actual settlement and cultivation. Then, there is another act that will live in history—the act prohibiting Slavery in every foot of the Territory of the United States. While Congress might not have the power to abolish Slavery in loyal States, it has the power to prohibit it in all the Territories, and who will not say it has exercised it nobly and gloriously, and in such a way, that its benificent influence will reach down to the latest posterity. But the crowning act of glory of this Congress is the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; that act which has striken the shackles from the limbs of three thousand slaves in the Capitol of the country, and wiped out a great blot from the national escutcheon. No vote that I have ever given in Congress, in a ten years' service, is a matter of so much just pride as that. Then there is the Pacific Railroad bill passed, which will open up an iron pathway to the golden sands of the Pacific. Then there is the Agricultural College bill, which has also been passed, so that the sons of the farmers can be educated. And then there is the Confiscation bill, which, if carried out in the spirit in which it was enacted, will go far toward putting down this accursed rebellion. Added to these are various other measures and appropriation bills, [illegible] necessary to carry on the Government in these perilous times.

And now, my friends, amid all the angry portends in the horizon, what do we most want as a nation? *We want a vigorous and determined policy of administration.* I was glad to hear your organ on this occasion, Mr. KAUFMANN, speak of that as he did. The time has come when this contest for the suppression of the rebellion must be waged in earnest. We must now "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." The sword must be drawn and the scabbard thrown away. The National life is in imminent danger, and it must be defended at every cost and every peril. We have played war long enough—too long. There has been too much tenderness for rebels and rebel sympathizers. All this must be changed. Our soldiers must no longer guard the property of rebels who are in arms against their Government, and who have forfeited every claim to life, liberty and property. This must come to an end, and the country hails the order of the brave Gen. POPE on this subject, with delight. It "looks to business." We must make use of all the means known to civilized warfare, if we mean to put down this fearful rebellion. I shall take new courage when I see all our Generals in the field acting with all the courage and energy demanded by the exigencies of the times. Generals whose whole hearts are in this great struggle, and who are ready and willing to use the negroes either as laborers or soldiers, in the way they can be made the most useful. It is high time that this terrible squeamishness about the institution of Slavery was "played out." I now say, let it perish, forever and ever. It has made wicked, terrible war on the Republic, and let it die. Let the inscription upon its tomb be: "Slavery made war upon the Republic, and Slavery was no more." We already hear the earth rattling upon the coffin of this institution. Let us then take hope. We will hereafter, I trust, have less *strategy*, and more *fighting*. We want to use the bayonet more, and the spade less. The brave and noble GRANT tried the bayonet at Donelson with eminent success. May his example be followed elsewhere. We must see more of Revolutionary fervor and energy. We want audacity. It was the terrible and turbulent DANTON, who, in the French Revolution, said they wanted audacity. That is what we want to-day. "*Audace, audace, toujours audace.*" Is our Administration up to time, you ask. I hope so—if not, the power of a great public opinion will urge it forward. The loyal people of the loyal States, who have seen expended so much treasure and blood in this contest, do not want this business to proceed in this way any longer. Congress having done its whole duty, they now expect the Administration to do its whole duty. I say to you, my friends, that duty will be performed. I have the most entire confidence in our President. Perhaps he is not as impetuous and does not go as fast as some of us. We complain, but we must remember, my friends, that while it may be our province to complain, the responsibility of action is upon the President. He may be slow, but, gentlemen, he is sure. There is a phrase which the hunters have in the West, that may apply to "Old ABE," and that is, "A lean dog for a long race." I think he will come out right. I know his integrity; I know his honesty of purpose, his devotion to the great interests of the country, and his determination to crush out this rebellion. Let us all have faith in our Administration. Let the country respond promptly to every demand for men, and with this new policy we will soon see such rapid and effectual blows struck as will break the backbone of the rebel monster. This Government is evincing a power and an energy which is startling the nations of the Old World. But we have really just begun. We have barely touched upon the real energies and resources of the country. In view of all this, why do we so often hear the anxious inquiry, "What is England going to do?" I want to hear the inquiry, rather, "What is our country going to do?" How much longer are we going to submit to the insults and wrongs of that insolent, arrogant and perfidious Power? "*Perfide Albion*," said the great NAPOLEON, and she is the same perfidious Albion to-day as ever, and the lying, brutal and venal London *Times* is an appropriate organ of a nation held in such unspeakable abhorrence by every true-born American. Let the country say to England, if she wants to take a hand in this quarrel of ours, "Pitch in." We are ready. In sixty days our gunboats will be finished and we will have a navy that can bid defiance to the world in arms; a navy that can sweep from theface of the ocean every old wooden man-of-war hulk that England has, and our privateers would blot out her commerce on every sea. Our armies could soon drive her from this continent, and her hated rule could soon be brought to an end in all her Colonies. In thirty days your own Empire State could raise one hundred thousand men to invade Canada, besides filling up her quota for finishing up the rebellion. Let our people come up to a full appreciation of their power, and cease to be alarmed by this cry of "intervention." Who feels under any obligation to Lord PALMERSTON for squelching the resolution of Mr. LINDSAY? It was from no good will he owes this country, for his recent abuse of us shows the intensity of his hate for our Government and his sympathies for the slave-breeding, bogus Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS Let us talk no more of English intervention, but let us be ready for all emergencies, and if she desires a hand in our domestic quarrel, we can be prepared to say,

"Lay on Macduff."

But, my friends, I am speaking longer than I intended. I will trespass no longer upon your kindness, but will only renew to you my profound and heartfelt acknowledgments for this distinguished mark of your friendship, and beg you to believe that I will cherish the remembrance of this visit as one of the most pleasing incidents of my life.

After the speech a short time was spent in social intercourse, and the company then departed.

A Mutiny on Shipboard.

CAPT. HEWETT, SECOND MATE AND THREE MEN OF THE BARK REINDEER KILLED—FOUR WOUNDED.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 31.

A letter from the ship *Minstrel*, from Adra, at Malaga, dated 13th instant, states that when thirty miles southeast of Malaga, fell in with bark *Reindeer*, from Cette for New-York, in distress. Boarded her, and found Capt. HEWITT, the Second Mate and three men killed and four wounded, and the bark on fire, the work of two of the crew who had mutinied on the night previous. Took off the dead, wounded and survivors, and brought them to Malaga. No mention is made of what became of the mutineers.

Another letter, however, states that the mutineers on board the bark *Reindeer* were two Spanish sailors, who robbed the Captain of four hundred dollars, and escaped in a boat.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

A letter received yesterday by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, July 12, states that:

"A fearful tragedy has just occurred in these waters. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., the American bark *Reindeer*, Capt. HEWITT, of and for New-York, with a cargo of salt from Cette, being then about 30 miles to the southeast of this port, two Spanish seamen of her crew surprised and murdered the Second Mate, carpenter, cook and one seaman; wounded the Captain, Chief Mate and two others; took forcible possession of some four hundred dollars in specie and a watch, which were in the cabin, stove one of the boats, and left the vessel in the other one, having nrst set fire to the bark fore and aft. At 8 A. M. the ship *Minstrel*, of Boston, Capt. CLIFFORD, and the British brig *Susanna*, Capt. GROVE, hove in sight and proceeded alongside of her; rendered every possible assistance; their endeavors to extinguish the fire, however, proved ineffectual, and at 4 P. M. Capt. HEWITT and surviving individuals of the crew of the *Reindeer* were transferred on board of the *Minstrel*, bound from Adra to this port, where they arrived this afternoon. Active measures are being taken by the American Consul and the local authorities in order to procure the capture of the assassins, who are reported to have landed on this coast a few miles to the eastward.

The conduct of Capts. CLIFFORD, and GROVE is deserving of the highest praise."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A FIELD DAY AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Business of the Past Fortnight—Large Withdrawals of Merchandise from Bond—The Old Entries in Great Measure Closed—Large Receipts for Duty—Arrivals of Merchandise, Shipped so as to Escape the Imposition of the New Rates of Duty.

The 1st of August, the time fixed for the new Tariff act to go into operation, has arrived, and on all goods now imported the new rate of duty will be levied. The importers of this City, who have owned merchandise bonded before the passage of the Tariff act of August 5, 1861, have been busily engaged for some time past in withdrawing such merchandise, so as to avail of the privilege afforded them of gaining possession on payment of the rates of duty levied at the time of its importation. On this account, the greatest activity has prevailed in the Warehouse Department, the clerks having been unable to perform their duties in the regular business hours, and, in consequence, having been detained at their desks till late in the afternoon. The business of this department was never heavier than within the past two weeks, except at the time when the Tariff bill of 1857 was passed. A similar provision to that which has occasioned the present excitement among importers was incorporated in the law of that year, The bonded warehouses were all filled with goods, and the harbor was crowded with vessels heavily laden, dispatched from foreign ports in time to make the passage before the act went into operation.

The activity spoken of has not, however, been confined to the warehouse department. The daily arrivals of vessels have been sufficient to keep all the entry clerks busy, and to require the additional attention of those usually employed at other work than that of passing entries. The receipts for duty on goods on which the duty has been paid on arrival have, in consequence of these importations, been greatly in excess of those usual at this season. Yesterday being the last day in which goods could be obtained without payment of the rates imposed by the act of July 14, and the steamer *Australasian* having arrived the day before, was the most busy of the season, and the Cashier's office was crowded the entire day with importers, their clerks and brokers, desirous of paying duties. The entry clerks were as busy as they could well be, as also were the Cashier and his assistants. The press of business being so great, the Collector gave notice to his subordinates that they would not then be paid their monthly salary as usual.

It is likely that several steamers that have not yet arrived may have been dispatched from Liverpool with heavy cargoes, intended to reach here before Aug. 1. If such be the case the difference in the amount of duties to be paid will be considerable, and will detract largely from the profits which would otherwise have been realized, to the benefit of the Government.

In relation to the shipments from England, the London *Times*, of July 18, contained the following:

"Considerable activity has been created in Liverpool by the prospecive operation of the new American tariff, the object being to get as large a quantity of goods as possible landed before the proposed alterations take effect. For a short time past the steamers departing for the United States have taken large cargoes of manufactured goods, and within the last few days the anxiety has increased. On Wednesday, the Inman screw steamer *Etna*, which sailed for New-York, besides the United States mails and numerous passengers, took also a very full cargo. On the 17th ult. the same firm dispatched their fine screw steamer *Edinburgh* for New-York, with a full cargo of manufactured goods, and also a considerable number of cabin passengers."

The *Edinburgh* arrived just in time.

The past eighteen months have been full of opportunities for speculation in foreign goods, so many changes in the tariff having been made. Those who were fortunate enough to have on hand large stocks of merchandise previous to the various alterations were enabled to make enormous profits. For instance, we recently heard of a sale of dry goods, imported some time since, which amounted to $1,000, on which the profit realized was $600.

The price of Demand Notes, with which duties are paid, has been the cause of additional outlay in obtaining goods. The impression in some circles seems now to be, that the importations will be light after today, and therefore, that the demand for these notes will decrease, and their value depreciate. Others, however, have bought considerable numbers, on the belief that they will increase in value as the number of them in circulation decreases.

We noticed, a few days since, a question likely to arise under the new Tariff, relative to the levy of the new rates on goods which, having remained in bond longer than three months have become subject to an additional duty of twenty-five per cent. of the rate originally imposed. It is believed the explanation we then gave is the correct one, and that in case the article which has thus remained in bond is among those enumerated in sections imposing new duties "in lieu of" the old ones, the new duties will be required instead of the old ones plus the twenty-five per cent. additional. The question will be raised, as some goods of this class have been purposely left in bond.

A difference between the tariffs of August, 1861, and July, 1862, not likely to attract the attention of any not a close observer of their provisions, is in the method of calculating the time during which merchandise may remain in warehouse. The August Act requires them to be withdrawn from bond in three months *from the date the last package of the invoice is placed in store*; the Act of 1862 requires the time allowed to be calculated *from the date of the arrival of the vessel containing the goods.*

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 1 Bond-street.

The Committee of the Whole reported that during the fortnight ending July 31, 620 persons were sen from the City Prison to the Workhouse, of whom 156 were there for the first time, 61 for the 2d time, 67 the 3d time, 44 the 4th time, 48 the 5th time, 67 the 6th time, 3 the 7th time, 6 the 8th time, 9 the 10th time, 2 the 13th time, 7 the 25th time, 5 the 50th time, and 12 the 100th time; 151 of these were males and 469 females.

The Wardens of Bellevue Hospital reported that on the 25th inst. 310 sick and wounded soldiers had been landed on the Hospital dock from the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, nearly all of whom were destitute of clothing. A requisition was made on Dr. SATTERLEE. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital was directed to send the effects of EUGENE BABBETT, a soldier, who died at the hospital, to his father, at Scio, N. Y.

The Warden of the City Prison informed the Commissioners that a number of boys outside the prison are trying to aid prisoners to escape. The matter was referred to Superintendent KENNEDY.

The receipts from July 18 to July 31 amount to $102,396 74, including $100,000 from Comptroller, $56 for Board of Inmates at Lunatic Asylum, $320 36 for labor at Workhouse, and $1,854 02 for labor at Penitentiary.

The following is the regular weekly statement;

Remaining, July 19, 1862	6,645
Admitted	2,186
Total	8,831
Died	36
Discharged	1,623
Sent to Blackwell's Island	396
Sent to State Prison	0—2,055
Remaining July 26, 1862	6,776

Showing an increase of 131 over the last week's report.

French-English Schools of St. Vincent de Paul.

The exercises of the Female Department of this highly popular institution took place on the 29th, in presence of a large and respectable audience. Among the clergymen present we noticed Rev. Messrs. LAFONT, GILMONT, PIERARD, GAMBOUVILLE, &c. Miss C. GELIN presided at the piano. The programme was as follows:

CHANT.—Invocation à l' Esprit Saint.
Dialogue sur la Grammaire.
The Birthday Present.
PIANO—Miss E. McGonegal.....Schubert
CHANT.—La Voile blanche.
PIANO—(Ernani) Miss L. Daly.....Rummel
La Reconnoissance de Cœur.
CHANT.—Fillettes aux Chansons.
PIANO—(La Juive) Miss L. Daly.....Beyer
What Do You Like Best?
PIANO—(Prima-Sera) Mlle. A. Arpin.....Goria
Pilgrimage to St. Anne.
PIANO—(La Traviata) Mlle. C. Gelin.
CHANT.—La Charité.
Marianne.
PIANO—(Ouverture de Guillaume Tell) Mlle. C. Gelin et Mlle. A. Arpin.
Distribution des Prix.

The exercises were, if possible, more interesting than those of the Male Department, whose anniversary occurred on the 24th, and the young ladies seemed to be more at home in the polished tongue of "La Belle France." The pieces were well spoken, and the music as usual was superb. On the whole we were well pleased with our first visit to the French-English Catholic Schools of New-York. We understand that nearly every art and branch of education necessary for a young lady is taught in the Female Department. The needle-work exhibition on Tuesday reflected much credit on the genius of the young ladies, and still more on the charity, when we state that several of the dresses made during the term were for the poor of the parish.

Courtesies to Gen. Fremont.

On Wednesday night, Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE and a delegation of the young men of the City numbering about forty of the more active Republicans of 1856, called in a body last night upon Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

In the most informal manner they expressed their high regard for the General, personally, their faith in him politically, and their confidence in him as a military leader, trusting that in due time he would be so situated that the people in whose hearts he is most especially dear, will be enabled to do him such service, and tender him such recompense as his patient endurance and undeniable achievements deserve.

The 1856 Glee Club, whose familiar voices sang out grandly to Marseillaise, the Freedom song in the Fremont campaign, sang several of their cheerful pieces, greatly to the enjoyment of all present.

The General and Mrs. FREMONT are in excellent health and the best possible spirits.

The New Railroad to Philadelphia.

A railroad is now in progress between New-York and Philadelphia, which is intended to be completed by the last of August, with the low rate of fare of $2 between New-York and Philadelphia. The new line is known as the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the Company being granted general powers to construct a railroad from some point on the Raritan Bay to the lower peninsula of New-Jersey, intersecting the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The northern terminus of the line is on Raritan Bay, twenty-three miles from New-York. The main line diverges gradually to the Southwest, and crossing Ocean and Burlington Counties, reaches the Camden and Atlantic railroad in Camden County, where it is proposed to form the connection with the last-named road, about twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Action has been brought to restrain the defendants from the construction of the road. The complainants filed their bill on the 18th inst. On Tuesday morning the case was brought before Chancellor GREEN, at Trenton, N. J. Messrs. Joseph P. Bradley, of New-York; John B. Stockton, of Trenton; Courtland Parker, of Newark, and R. S. Field, of Princeton, appeared for the complainants; and Chancellor Williamson, Attorney-General Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. Vroom, of New-Jersey; Judge T. B. Carpenter, of Camden, and Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, for the defendants.

The latter were ready for the proceedings, but the complainants asked for time to read the answer and affidavits of defence.

The answer denies the entire equity of the complainant's bill, and also the constitutional validity of the special privileges of the company. It, moreover, asserts that the complainants acquiesced in the obtaining of their charter by the defendants, and that they have stood by, after being notified in writing of the defendants' intention to construct this road, and permitted the investment of large sums of money, and the road to approach almost to completion, before applying for an injunction; and that, in consequence, they have no equity for the special relief they seek.

Wednesday morning the reading of the answer and affidavits was resumed, and when the argument was about to proceed, Mr. BRADLEY, on behalf of the complainants, asked leave of the Court for further time to amend their bill in one respect, and to provide affidavits in answer to new matter, which, he contended, was presented by the respondents in their answer. The amendment proposed to the bill was in stating the acceptance by the company of the act of 1854, modifying their charter. The new matter to which it was proposed to make reply consisted in allegations of the acquiescence by the complainants in the obtaining of their charter by the defendants, and in the line adopted by them for their road; also, of allegations in the answer that the route they had selected was in conformity with their charter, and was the best the topography of the country through which the road passed would permit.

Mr. BRADLEY further asked for a restraining order of the Court, preventing the defendants from proceeding with their work during the pending of the case. After argument, the Court refused to discontinue the progress of the work. The request for the amendment of the bill was allowed, and the case was continued to Aug. 12, the complainants to take further affidavits if so desiring, and the respondents to make answer in reply.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SECESH IN TROUBLE.—Marshal MURRAY yesterday directed Deputy Marshals BORST and DEVINE to take into custody the person of JOHN C. KING, the foreman of a machine shop on Beekman-street. Mr. KING is charged with being a violent "talking Secessionist;" that is, he does not believe as we do, and does believe as the South does, and makes no bones about saying so. His conduct has been extremely offensive to his subordinates, but fearing to lose their situations, they have said nothing about it until yesterday, when the last straw was added, and they made affidavit before Marshal MURRAY to the above facts. When he was arrested he was quite surprised, but that made little difference with the proceedings, and having put on his coat and hat, he was walked to the Marshal's office and thence sent to the Police Headquarters, while Washington desires are consulted as to the final disposition of his case. All Kings are not free in this world.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION.—To Capt. MCALLISTER, the patriotic citizens of Salem, N. Y., have recently made a beautiful present. It is an artillery sabre of the best kind. The scabbard is heavily gilt regulation size; the upper band is formed of crossed cannon, surmounted by an eagle, and draped with an elegantly carved banner. The centre piece is of rich scroll-work, and the lower band is richly chased and finely mounted. The hilt is of the usual artillery style, elaborately chased, and adorned by a superbly mounted figurehead of Medusa. The end of the guard is emblazoned with crossed cannon. On the blade, which is of an excellent temper, is the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. EDWARD MCALLISTER by the citizens of Salem, N. Y., for his bravery at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. *Sub hoc signo vinces.*"

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the grocery of Mr. RANCE, at No. 252 West Forty-ninth-street. The flames extended to Nos. 250 and 254; No. 254 is owned and occupied by Mr. RICHARDS, whose loss is $200, on which he had no insurance. No. 252 is owned by Mr. SPEDDLE, whose loss is $500, to cover which, he had an insurance of $400. It was occupied by Mr. MORM, whose loss is $300—insured for $250 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The loss of Mr. RANCE was not learned. His stock was insured for $900 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Mr. SPEDDLE was insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Twenty-second Precinct police were on hand and rendered essential service. The buildings were all of wood.

ARREST FOR TALKING TREASON.—The strong arm of the law is after the Secessionists and treason-talkers of the City with vigor. Yesterday, HENRY H. BUTLER, stage-starter on the Fifth-avenue line of stages, at Fulton Ferry, was arrested by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, for talking treason and disloyalty to the Government. He has been in the habit, it is alleged, of talking to the passengers on the line in a manner to annoy them—stating that any man that would enlist to fight against the South was a fool, and that the Union could not be restored and maintained. His course became so unbearable as to lead to his arrest. He was taken to Police headquarters to await transmission to Fort Lafayette.

SHOCKING RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOSEPH MOORE, a lad 8 years of age, while clinging to the side of a car belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Co., as it was passing up Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, lost his hold, and fell on the track before the wheel, which passed over both his thighs. One leg was completely severed from his body, and the other one terribly crushed and mutilated. He was taken up and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 415 West Fifteenth-street, where Dr. THOMPSON attended him. It is thought to be almost impossible for the unfortunate boy to recover. The Sixteenth Ward Police seem to attach no blame to the driver of the car.

SOLDIERS TO BE INTERRED AT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—In the receiving tomb at Greenwood Cemetery, the bodies of the following officers and soldiers are awaiting to be transferred to the lot given to the State by the Greenwood Association:

Col. John L. Riker, Anderson Zouaves.
Lieut. Theo. Laurier, Sickles' Brigade.
David Crawford, Co. C, 72d N. Y. Volunteers.
Lewis Leonard, Co. B, 38th N. Y. Volunteers.
George E. Merchant, brought from Pittsburgh Landing.
Jared D. Boerum, killed on board the gunboat *Galena*.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—An unknown man, about 45 years of age, was found floating in the dock foot of Catharine-street, East River. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from drowning. Deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, with dark complexion, black hair and large black whiskers. He was dressed in black throughout, and had on galter shoes with elastic tops. In the pockets of deceased, who had been but a few days in the water, were found a pair of spectacles and a small cloth wallet. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital for identification.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—In the Street Department yesterday the following bids were opened: Building Pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street—lowest bidder HENRY DUBOIS, $19,125 41; dredging slip between Piers Nos. 19 and 20 North River—lowest bidders, MORRIS & CUMMINGS, 18 cents per cubic yard; One Hundred and Tenth-street, regulating and grading between Sixth and Ninth avenues—lowest bidder JOHN MCGRANE; Reade and Duane streets, flagging, &c., between Centre and Chatham streets—lowest bidder, M. MAHONEY.

DEATH OF COL. MUNROE.—Col. JAMES MUNROE, of the Twenty-second New-York State Militia, died yesterday at Harper's Ferry of congestive fever. Col. MUNROE, who was 42 years of age, was a graduate of high rank from West Point. He served in the army 15 years, passing through the Mexican and Florida wars. After that he practiced law in this City, in the firm of MUNROE & KANE. The members of his regiment now in the City will meet to-day at the Armory at 9 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of some public testimony of respect.

A WAIF.—No. 150 West Thirty-ninth-street is a favored place. Yesterday morning there was found upon its doorstep a dear little boy, whose age might possibly be thirty days. Pinned to his dress was a card, on which was neatly written: "This child is of American parentage; it was born July 4, 1862; its father was killed in battle." The child was sleeping soundly when found, but, upon being lifted, opened a pair of pretty blue eyes, and called, in baby dialect, for breakfast.

LEADING AN INNOCENT GIRL ASTRAY.—MARY CHANTEY, *alias* Sweeny, an Irish woman, was arrested by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, charged with having enticed MARY ANN KEATING, a girl 16 years of age, to a disreputable house in Washington-street, near Rector, for a base purpose. The accused was taken before Alderman FERAR, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

STEAMERS CHARTERED.—The many rumors current in the City yesterday concerning the seizure of vessels for Government service, undoubtedly arose from the fact that the Government chartered the steamers *Cahawba*, *Baltic*, *Illinois* and *Belvidere*, to load and proceed to James River immediately. They will convey reinforcements, ordnance and subsistence stores to the Army of the Potomac.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. MAHONEY, a laborer about the docks, was taken suddenly ill in the drinking-place, corner of Beekman and Front streets, and falling to the floor, expired almost instantly. The remains of MAHONEY were conveyed to his residence, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, where Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest.

THE NEW STAMPS.—Some of the new stamps will be printed on tinted paper so that they cannot be photographed. The National Bank Note Company, who are now doing the Treasury ones and twos, are to do this also. The stamps will be about twice the size of a United States coupon.

LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—A little girl, 6 years of age, named MARGARET TOBIN, whose parents live corner of William and Broad streets, fell from a float at Pier No. 1 East River, on which she was at play, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body of HUGH BROWN, a native of Ireland, 34 years of age, who was drowned by falling into the dock, foot of Dover-street, E. R., on Wednesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

SALE OF HOUSES.—No. 13 Beekman-street, and Nos. 128, 130, 132 and 134 Nassau-street, were sold at auction, yesterday, by order of the Supreme Court. They realized $158,311, which was far below their actual value.

RABID DOG.—Officer MCBRIDE, of the 29th Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 112 West Twenty-fifth-st. It is not known that the rabid animal had bitten anyone.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.—A terrific excitement disturbed the usual quiet of Greenpoint yesterday. It is alleged that a trunk containing two human hands was found in the workshop of a blacksmith, in Washington, corner of E street. The discovery was made in this wise; In the absence of the proprietor—a colored man named JOSEPH SIMPSON—several boys went into the shop and forced open a trunk, where they found the human hands. The Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct were at once notified, and SIMPSON was arrested. He says that the trunk was left in his possession, two years ago, by a boy who was formerly very intimate with a child of his own, but did not know what the trunk contained. Coroner MURPHY is endeavoring to unravel the mystery, and in the meantime THOMPSON is in limbo. The hands have evidently been in possession of some medical student.

PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Twelve members of the Central Congregational Church a few days ago, as their Pastor, Rev. J. C. FRENCH, was about leaving for the country, placed in his hands a purse containing $300. The Society has recently manifested its partiality by presenting Mr. FRENCH with a life insurance policy for $5,000.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young lad, named JOHN C. ANDERSON, was drowned while bathing in Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, on Sunday last. The body was discovered on Wednesday afternoon floating in the water. Coroner TILTON held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

BODIES FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water, yesterday, at the foot of South Tenth-street. The body of a child, two weeks old, was found, yesterday morning, in Ex-Alderman HARTEAU'S stone-yard on Flushing-avenue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '62. Reg.	100	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Cou	97	
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99¾	
14,000	do	99⅞	
17,000	do	99	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon	96⅞	
	W. L. ½-yearly	96¾	
4,000	do	96½	
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	86⅜	
500	Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅛	
500	do	102⅛	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1-year C.	98¾	
6,000	do	98⅜	
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	46	
10,000	do	b30 46¼	
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	59	
5,000	do	b60 60	
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	95	
10,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	98½	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. b.	95	
3,000	Mich. C. 8's ct. old.	105¾	
50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	63	
20	Merchants Bank	100	
10	Bank of Commerce	89¾	
20	Bk. of the Republic	89	
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	97	
50	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	111¾	
50	do	111	
230	do	111¾	
100	N. Y. Central R.	c 93⅛	
550	do	c 93	
50	do	92⅞	
150	do	93	
100	do	s30 92¾	
25	Erie Railway	34	
100	do	33¾	
400	do	33⅞	
170	Erie Railway Pref.	62⅜	
20	Harlem R.	14½	
50	do	14⅝	

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fri days. THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROBY O'MORE.

WALLACK'S—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—THE ROUGH DIAMOND—COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Stringent orders have been issued by the War Department in regard to officers and privates of the army absent from their posts. All those who shall continue absent without sufficient cause after the 11th of August inst. are to be regarded and treated as deserters.

Advices from the advance of Gen. POPE'S Army render it certain that the rebels are concentrating in heavy force and fortifying at Gordonsville.

A report reaches us, through a Memphis dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, which is hardly worth the trouble of refuting. It is stated that ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, and fully equipped, have appeared off Mobile, and broken the blockade of that port, thus opening it to the commerce of the world. Three more are to follow, the whole constituting a fleet ordered by the Southern Confederacy. It is matter of curiosity to know how so many war vessels could be constructed in England for the rebels without the knowledge of our Government.

It is asserted that the rebels have up the Yazoo River the steamers *Star of the West* and *W. N. Webb*, both partially iron-plated, together with a number of river steamers. At Liverpool, sixty-five miles up the river, they have a raft so contrived as to prevent the ascent of boats. This raft is protected by a powerful battery.

Two small rebel vessels were recently captured up Chipoaks Creek, running into the James River, by a boat expedition from the James River Flotilla. The expedition was a most daring and successful one.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship *Matanzas*, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., five days later. The news is unimportant. The weather was very hot, but the health of the troops continued good.

On July 21, forty miles from Memphis, near Holly Springs, the guerrillas captured thirty drays which had gone out for cotton. Only six of them escaped. The mules were stripped of their harness and turned loose, and the drays were burned.

On Friday last, a body of Union soldiers heard of a gang of guerrillas who were depredating in the country some fifteen miles back of Henderson, Ky. They immediately started in pursuit of them, and suddenly came upon them just as they were in the act of hanging a Union man. Two of them, who seemed to have charge of the rope and the arrangements for the hanging, were captured. The rest of the gang escaped by taking to the bushes. The two captured villains were put into irons, and taken to Louisville.

Col. F. MORO, Commander of Henderson, Ky., has issued an address to the Southern Rights' men of Henderson, Dacress, Hopkins and Union Counties, in which he says, plainly: "You are suspected, whether justly or not, with sympathy with a band of guerrillas that are infesting your counties, murdering the citizens, destroying their property and imprisoning their persons. If such is not the fact, say so, and take your position at once against them, Unite with the loyal men, or act in your own way, to put them down; but act, and save the people of your respective counties from the ruin that threatens their persons and property. You can save yourselves. Then will you not do it? The responsibility rests with you. I promise full protection of person and property to all who will aid us in driving from our midst the bloodhounds who are preying upon the life's blood of the people. Then, Kentuckians, rally! No longer trust to men of other States to protect your homes. Call your meetings and arrange for your own safety. The crisis demands prompt action."

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order modifying that directing a general enrollment in Missouri. A commutation fee of $10, paid either into the State or County Treasury, will exempt the person paying it from military duty for one year. The names of all persons, however, are to be enrolled; but only those exempt by general orders, by disability, or by payment of the commutation fee, are released from military duty the present year. All others, besides being enrolled, are to be organized for active service, to be called upon whenever they may be needed. In addition to the exemption fee of $10 per head, there is levied a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon all taxable property of the State, as returned by the last assessment.

Col. WEER and Capt. NORMAN ALLEN arrived at Leavenworth on the 23d of July, from the Indian Expedition. A part of our forces have been in Fort Gibson, and found no enemy there. Fort Gibson is on the Arkansas, about fifty miles northwest of Fort Smith, and about one hundred and seventy-five miles from Fort Scott. The enemy was reported at "Fort Adams," about four miles below. Over one thousand Indians—Cherokees and half-breeds—had joined our troops, in addition to the four hundred already reported. They came in with their horses and arms, and were organized as the Third Indian Regiment, under Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS. Our prospects in the Cherokee country are most favorable. The Expedition is now under Gen. SALOMON, late Colonel of the Ninth Wisconsin.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL has issued an order dated Huntsville, Ala., July 21, with reference to the affair at Murfreesboro. He says, "Taken in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of war. It fully merits the penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result, is poorly compensated by the exertions made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation."

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the attendance being very large. Prominent Democrats from other States were present—WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky; RICHARDSON, of Illinois; CARLILE, of Virginia; VOORHEES, of Indiana, and others. Gov. WICKLIFFE addressed the Convention in a speech which, in this locality, would be considered somewhat treasonable. He was for the Union, provided the rights of the South and Slavery were not interfered with.

GENERAL NEWS.

Messrs. James W. White, Charles King, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Councilman Orton, Charles Gould and John Austin Stevens, Jr., the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee trat originated the recent Union-square demonstration, have returned to the City. The general result of their interview with the different members of the General Government, was to forward the plan of enlisting for the regiments now in the field first, and to draft at an early period unless the quota of new troops shall be soon forthcoming.

The prisoners at Fort Warren were to have been taken South, yesterday, by the steamer *Ocean Queen*. Among the prisoners to be exchanged are Gens. BUCKNER, TILGHMAN and MACKALL, and some sixty or seventy other officers above the rank of Captain. The whole number of rank and file is about two hundred. Recently these prisoners have been considerably elated, and all express confidence in the success of the rebellion. One of the officers recently sent to a friend in Boston to send him down a couple of gray caps. The inference is that he expects to be in service again soon. The political prisoners, including Mayor BROWN and Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, still remain at the fort.

The bells contributed to the rebel Government by the churches, planters, &c., to be cast into cannon, and sent to Boston from New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, were sold at auction on Wednesday. They brought from 21 to 31 cents per pound, the heaviest, weighing 1,407 pounds, sold for $330, and a lot of 187 bells, under 100 pounds, were bought for 28 cents per pound.

The Citizens' Committee in Philadelphia have decided to apply the funds which they have raised to filling up the old regiments. Fifty dollars bounty, with an additional bonus of six dollars, is to be paid to recruits. The funds thus far raised at this rate of disbursement, should procure four thousand men.

Apparently Mr. G. W. SMITH, formerly Street Commissioner of this City, does not give satisfaction to his employers as a General. According to the Charleston *Mercury*, of July 12, he has been ordered to succeed Gen. PEMBERTON, who has been in command at Charleston.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, the City railroad cases were up on the settlement of the orders dissolving the injunctions thereon. A motion was made to postpone until after vacation, which the Court refused to do, directing that if a stay was expected, the appeal bond must be filed and the appeal forfeited, in the course of the afternoon.

The Stock Market fell off ¼@¾ ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon, and Gold advanced 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on unfavorable rumors from the South. Exchange opened dull in the forenoon and sold down to 125 @125½, but subsequently rallied and closed 126@ 126¼ ₱ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were restricted, and prices were depressed. Cotton was quite active, and decidedly dearer. Pork was brisker and firmer. Beef, Lard and Whisky, were in fair request, the latter article at advanced rates. Groceries, Oils and Naval Stores, were moderately dealt in. Hay, Hops, Pepper and Tobacco, were in demand. Tallow was heavy. The Freight engagements were less extensive, owing, in part, to the firmness of ship owners.

Our Army on the James.

The present situation of the army of Gen McCLELLAN most certainly looks unfortunate, if not precarious, from this distance. Our information as to the precise location of the various rebel forces opposing it is not very clear or minute; but we understand, at least, that the enemy still maintain their lines south of the Chickahominy, in McCLELLAN'S rear; that they are massing heavy bodies of troops (with what object does not appear) on the opposite side of the James; that they hold the line of the same river, between him and Richmond, and that either bank is studded with forts and batteries next to impregnable; while *below* him, both sides of the river again are in their hands for some distance—how far we have not been told. Our naval contingent has not yet been troubled to any extent by rebel batteries between Hampton Roads and Harrison's Point; but we have had intimations not a few that the rebels are building earthworks and planting batteries under cover of the woods and other natural safeguards, which may suddenly open upon our fleet with most dangerous results. We have now to keep a strong and active naval patrol, night and day, shelling the banks at every suspicious point; but the insecurity of this, under the circumstances, is apparent to all. McCLELLAN'S lines of communication—his only line, that by the James River—is thus rendered precarious; and his position, though originally a strong and valuable one—and still strong for defence, against a land attack—is one whose present availability for the purpose for which our army is on the Peninsula, is more than dubious. It would be quite impossible for him, even with a largely augmented force, to advance from it against Richmond, for he has but one practicable route, along the north bank of the James, and that could not well be more impracticable than it now is—as there are elaborate earthworks and forts, covering all the defensible positions upon the thirty miles of ground between Harrison's Point and Richmond.

The rebels have been enabled to achieve these various advantages, to seize upon these important positions, to mass their troops along these different lines, and to menace our army in its present situation, since the retrograde movement was effected one month ago. They have succeeded in them, owing to their immense advantage in numbers, and to the superiority of their base of operations. Had McCLELLAN had a sufficient force at the opening of last month, when he first took up his new position on the James, to advance at once against Richmond, all these things would have been changed, and the situation of affairs might now have been materially different. As it was, he had but to do the best he could with the army which had been allotted to him.

The rebels, too, seem to be increasing in activity of late days. We have accounts from various sources that they are throwing troops with all possible rapidity from Richmond down the James to the positions held by them on both sides of the river, and above and below our army; while the *Merrimac No. Two*, and the new Ram, are reported to be ready to come down the river.

It is difficult to tell whether all this is or is not as real as it appears. It is hard to say whether it may or may not be all a feint to cover up some other movement in some different direction. But one thing is certain, it will not do to let Gen. McCLELLAN remain with his now inferior force in his present position, while the enemy is permitted to gather his toils around him.

In addition to the army the rebels now have at Richmond, they are sending forward also all their troops from the Southern States who have been relieved of duty there by the withdrawal of parts of our army. We used to boast that Gen. HUNTER, for instance, by menacing Charleston and Savannah, managed to keep twenty or thirty thousand rebel troops at these cities to guard against his approach. But now that nearly all HUNTER'S forces have been withdrawn, until he menaces neither Charleston, Savannah, nor any other place, those twenty or thirty thousand rebel troops can easily and safely be sent forward at once to the defence of the rebel capital—as indeed we know they have been. So elsewhere. We have accounts that rebel troops who have been kept by our menaces in Georgia, North Carolina and other States, have within the last few weeks been sent to Virginia, to take active part in the impending struggle. By these means and movements, the enemy's forces on the Peninsula must have swelled in numbers with great rapidity. So that, if in the week of battles they could muster even 150,000 men, they can now have but little short of a quarter of a million.

Gen. McCLELLAN, as we said, has a strong position for defence, and with the aid of the navy he could severely chastise any rebel force or combination of forces that might attempt to attack him. But his army was not raised and sent to the Peninsula for self-defence, but to capture Richmond and destroy the rebel army. It would seem that it is impossible for him to do these things from his present position, as he is now situated, as quickly as the country demands. It is imperative, therefore, either that he be at once reinforced by at least one hundred thousand men, or that his army be removed from its present impracticable situation, strengthened quickly by recruits, joined to that of POPE, and then take up a new and more feasible line of approach to Richmond.

The New Tariff—Its Effect upon our Foreign Relations.

In other columns of the TIMES the reader will find an analysis of the tariff which takes effect to-day. The new act has been repeatedly reprinted, but always with swarming errors. The synopsis now offered embraces the entire body of existing duties, whether named or not in the new law, and is, we flatter ourselves, digested with so much judgment, accuracy and regard to convenience, and printed with such fidelity as to give peculiar value to its columns.

The careful study of this paper is suggestive of several things beyond the probable price hereafter of linseed and Cambrai laces. Of this principally: the advanced rates are due, not to any discrimination adverse to English or French commodities, but wholly to the exigencies of our own domestic condition. It is important to have this point clearly fixed in the mind, for nothing strikes the eye more frequently in the columns of European papers in the interest of secession, than the ascription to our Government of resentful motives in adopting the present policy of elevated duties. The charge is grossly unjust; but so persistently has it been urged by the agents of secession, and repeated by their sympathizers in England and France, that it has come to be a principal rock of offence. We are charged with not only waging wanton war upon the South to induce it to submit to protective tariffs, but with having used protective tariffs to punish the European Powers for too hastily acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South, and in other ways lending the rebellion aid and comfort.

The tariff has been subjected to alteration for no reasons not strictly connected with the demands of revenue. The war found the Treasury wholly dependent upon the Custom-house. So far from any internal system of revenue being in existence, the mere necessity of such a system had never been contemplated, and, in fact, had never even been suggested or advocated by any of our statesmen. To abandon at once our old methods, and enforce new ones called into being at a moment's notice, was, of course, out of the question. The alternative was to make the most of the weapons we held; and, as the tariff was our principal weapon, and was losing its efficacy, prudence suggested higher duties. They were twice elevated last year; not to damage England or France, or to send grief into the hovels of Manchester and Mulhausen, though both these results necessarily followed the legislation. It was simply one effort out of many to preserve our national integrity, which is the admitted first law of national existence. The Southern blockade, which withheld cotton from the foreign spinner, was a terrible, if not a mortal blow at the wealth and welfare of France and England. But who, because it entailed these evils, has been malignant enough to found upon it charges of deliberate hostility to those countries on the part of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration?

The changes just introduced into the tariff are equally dictated by the necessities of the case. The new Tax Law disturbed fundamentally not only the relations between our domestic buyers and sellers, but those between our consumers and the foreign manufacturer. Had it taken effect without a corresponding change in the tariff, utter confusion would have befallen the commerce of the country. Ruin would have looked our merchants in the eyes; and neither importer here or manufacturer abroad, would have escaped the consequences of so vital an omission in our revenue system.

Thus in our own urgent needs has been the occasion of those alterations of our tariff policy, which foreign impugners attribute to motives wholly revengeful and aggressive. Without any motive to resentment against either England or France, our legislation must have taken the same direction and to the same extent; and thus had we even been placed under obligations of the utmost weight to those Powers for that moral support and sympathy which they might have given us, but which they preferred to bestow upon our enemies. It may be well to have these points remembered with a view to a general international settlement of accounts hereafter

A Capital Use for Hemp.

It is rather singular that, with all the vast machinery we have had at our disposal since the first breaking out of the rebellion, we have never, or seldom as yet, been able to obtain any certain or definite information relative to rebel movements. Their armies can march and countermarch, change their front and differently dispose of their rear, and we all the while ignorant that any change is being effected. Stonewall JACKSON, with his lumbering cannon and wagons and roaring tigers, can glide in and out of the valleys, and cross and recross mountains as quietly and as undetectedly as though he were a gray-headed rat in command of a battalion of church mice. We know nothing of his plans, nothing, even, of his whereabouts, until he turns up where least expected.

The rebels do not have to contend with the same difficulty. We cannot vary our lines by a hair's breadth, draw in or extend a picket by a single stadia, without the movement being known at rebel headquarters as soon or sooner than it is executed.

The fact is patent that they have spies within our lines while we have none in theirs. There should be some equality in these things. No one will contend that rebels are more incorruptible than loyal men. If none can be found to betray Confederate secrets, we must look for the reason in other considerations than moral scruples. An explanation of the puzzle may perhaps be found in the fact that the rebel leaders have hung some scores of men within their rule, who were merely suspected of being suspicious; who, it was thought, would perhaps play false to a traitorous cause if a convenient opportunity offered. The remedy, though a severe, has proved an efficient one. It is putting a man to a very bad use to hang him after he has told to the enemy all the secrets he knows.

In thus anticipating betrayal, the Jeff. Davis aristocracy have been wise if not merciful. Certain it is, that they have established a very serviceable precedent regarding the fate of the man who is actually caught conveying information to the National forces—a precedent that assures him the uncomfortable certainty of a more than immediate hanging. The result is, that they can almost plot in public without the fear that their intentions will come to knowledge in any quarter to do them injury.

Supposing that we borrow a lesson, or adopt one from the rebels. We have caught scores of fat spies, but heretofore their fate has not been a very undesirable one. Their places have fallen in pleasant lines. A brief confinement in a well-ventilated cell, wholesome food and prompt attention, has been all the inconvenience they have suffered for their Iscariot proclivities. For the future, it might be well for our authorities to inaugurate a severer practice. To provide each army corps and division with a number of exceeding short but strong ropes, with ready and easy slipping nooses, and orders to fit them to the neck of every man discovered holding communication with the enemy, or tampering with treason at all—unless actually in the field and bearing arms—and we fancy we shall soon be enabled to plan a surprise without being the surprised party ourselves. We have been lenient too long with spies and traitors. They do these things much better in Dixie.

THE FREED MEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—If it were not for the all-absorbing interest of the war, the problem which the black freedmen of Port Royal are working out, and regarding which the official reports and newspaper correspondence keeps us well informed, would receive the attention it deserves as one of the most interesting and important in the whole range of ethnologic and social inquiry.

Probably the only men who will not be greatly surprised at the capacities for voluntary labor developed by the free blacks at Port Royal, and the respectable amount of mental and moral faculty they display, are the Southern slaveholders. *They* never believed the gammon they have contrived to circulate for the last quarter of a century, as to the brutishness, bestiality, incapacity and hopeless degradation of the hapless inheritors of the "curse of Canaan." But it has been a profitable gospel to preach, and hence they have done their best to make it an article of popular faith, and to give it the force of a scientific theory. And if there ever was a melancholy spectacle, it is that of science prostituted to the base uses to which it has been put by the Pro-Slavery school of *savans*.

Contemptible though the calumnies are which the Southern aristocrats and their ethnologic prophets have heaped on the black bondsmen, these calumnies have not failed largely to impregnate Northern opinion; and probably there never was any subject coming within the range of common experience on which current opinion was so largely made up of the barest fallacies and falsehoods as that respecting the nature and capacities of the negro race. And hence it is that the reports of the experiment at Port Royal will come to many with all the force of a new revelation. It will be something new to them to learn that the freed blacks—and even their white teachers were surprised—are as industrious, and more so, and do as much work and more in the condition of freemen, and under a judicious system of day wages, than they formerly did under the stimulus of the lash; that they take readily and shrewdly to trade; that they have the stuff in them of good soldiers; that they show no inconsiderable intellectual aptitudes; and that, though their manhood is blotted and blurred by lifelong bondage, they yet respond to the same motives and aspirations which affect other men. These facts, now fully demonstrated, will be new only to the people of the North—they have always been perfectly well understood at the South. The experiment at Port Royal, which has developed them, is not only interesting in an abstract sense, but it has vast practical bearings, and the future of American Slavery is largely bound up with the trial now being made in the Sea Island region of the South Carolina coast.

We do not entertain any very ideal notions of the negro race; but we trust we are equally free from that low, gross materialism that would shut down a brazen firmament around any, the most degraded, that share our common humanity, or that can look without hope and sympathy to their hard struggles towards light and life.

ABSENTEES, TO YOUR REGIMENTS—A SUMMONS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The War Department gives to-day a manifestation of vigor of the right kind. It sounds the call for the return of the legion of absentees, officers and privates, from the army. The only wonder is that it has not been made before. Both the Press and the public have cried out against the wholesale abuse of furloughs; but to very little purpose. A new element is now brought into the question. What these loiterers, carpet-knights and bar-room heroes were not disposed to do from a sense of duty and honor, they will now do under pain of Court-martial.

Probably not less than twenty-five thousand men are to-day absent from duty whom no good cause whatever keeps from their place in the field. Why is this terrible abuse? We believe our military authorities are themselves largely responsible for it. Furloughs and leaves of absence have been given with a perfect looseness by parties, responsible and irresponsible. The War Department must see that this ceases. In the meantime, it has set vigorously to work to correct the existing evil. It is ordered that on Monday, the 11th of August, (three days would have been better,) all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under a penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a Court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause. The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after that date, are, 1. The order or leave of the War Department; 2. Disabilities arising from wounds received in service; 3. Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty: "but," announces the Secretary of War with justifiable bitterness, "any officer or private, whose health permits him to visit watering-places, or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or to walk about the town, city, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command." The proper machinery for the execution of this order is provided, and it is of a nature to insure complete success.

The new levy is at last beginning to come forward with some degree of promise, and we observe that some of the States are reported to have already raised their full quota. But the first thing needed, while pushing on the new recruits, is to collect the men already in service, and drawing their pay. We may add that the summons, moreover, will stimulate recruiting, as every act of vigor on the part of the Government will.

THINGS THAT ARE NOT KNOWN.—When one has nothing to say, it is a very good general rule to say nothing. The army correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from the Peninsula, would do well to act upon this principle. He informed us yesterday that Gen. McCLELLAN "had issued orders for every man to be ready for action at a moment's notice." This is all well enough. The fact, if it be a fact, is one of some interest, and naturally encourages the hope that the army is about to do something. The next paragraph, however, weakens this pleasing expectation. "It *is thought*," says the dispatch, "that an *attack* from Gen. JACKSON *may be expected* at any time." Nothing is more likely, judging from past experience, but whether there are any special reasons for thinking so we are not told. But we are informed of several things which are *not* known. For example, "it is not known," says the dispatch, "whether he will attack Gen. POPE'S or Gen. McCLELLAN'S army—and if McCLELLAN'S, it is not known from what quarter." The number of things that are *not* known in the army is somewhat large; but it can scarcely be worth while to telegraph the catalogue of them daily to New-York. If our excellent correspondent will inform us what *is* known there, he will gratify the public more, at less expense for telegraphic tolls.

A VERY LAME "DUCK."—The genius at Memphis who got up the story of the ten iron-clad gunboats that had arrived at Mobile from England, had better give up the business, for he has made a very bungling job of it. The creation of good canards is an art by itself, and requires a certain order of talent. A skillful manipulator of bogus news calculated to make a sensation, generally contrives that his inventions shall at least possess some elements of probability. If not *vrai*, he sees that they are still *vraisemblable*. But the fellow who brings his fleet of ten iron-clad gunboats "mailed with six-inch iron," (which in one clause were "built in England," and in the other "purchased in Europe,") and causes them to "run the blockade openly by dint of superior strength and weight of metal," is a bungling blockhead, whom any respectable gentleman of the long-bow would shun. The newsboys, themselves, were ashamed to try their hand at a "sell," out of so barefaced a fabrication, and even Wall-street, which can be gulled with what nobody else ever dreams of believing for a moment, was quite calm over it. The Memphian genius had better dry up.

DRAFTING.—It seems likely now, from the reports of our Washington correspondent, and from the response of President LINCOLN to the Committee from this City, that drafting will commence in this State about the middle of the current month, unless the New-York regiments in the field, or in formation, shall by that time reach their full numbers. As this condition is not likely to be fulfilled, it is quite certain that drafting will be resorted to. Diligent use will no doubt be made of the interval to complete the consolidation, and thus expedite the readiness for the day named, for, drafting the men. There is not an hour to lose, which by this or other preliminary labor we may save.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL JOHN A. KASSON.—Washington correspondents state that Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, has tendered his resignation, having been nominated to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa in Congress. This, it will be recollected, is Mr. KASSON'S adopted State, he having resided there since 1856, if we mistake not. During this time he has occupied various responsible and highly honorable positions under the State Government, ranking as a man of marked ability and sterling integrity.

During the important events of the past year, Mr. KASSON has been an able adviser and Assistant of Postmaster-General BLAIR, whose confidence he has at all times enjoyed to an unlimited extent. If he can do more and better for the country in this her hour of need than as an executive officer of the Government, there will perhaps be no good reason for complaint, however great the loss of his valuable services in the Post-office Department.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Stringent Order Regarding Absentees from the Army.

Officers and Privates to Report by the 11th of August.

PROBABILITY OF AN IMMEDIATE DRAFT.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President:

First—That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments under a penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a Court-Martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th day of August are, first, the order or leave of the War Department; second, disabilities from wounds received in service; third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places, places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or the ranks.

Third—On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours of the muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army and one to the commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates, fit for duty, absent at that time, will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish his innocence of the charge that his absence was without cause.

Fourth—Commanders of Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Detached Posts, are strictly enjoined to force the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein, will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from the service.

Fifth.—A Commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshals in the respective Districts; the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city; the Sheriff of the respective Counties in each State; and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to act as Special Provost Marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depôt.

The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following circular letter has been sent out from the War Department to the Governors:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 23, 1862.

SIR: There is no doubt a large number of soldiers, absent from the army on sick leave, are abundantly able to rejoin their regiments, but who are neglecting their duty and spending their time at home among their friends.

The penalty of being considered deserters, prescribed in General Order No. 65, is in many cases insufficient to induce these men to come forward and report themselves; and it has been thought necessary, in addition to the provisions of that order, to ask the vigorous coöperation of the Governors of States in finding out and sending these men to join their comrades in the field.

I am directed, therefore, respectfully to request your Excellency to adopt such measures for this purpose as may seem to you most efficient and proper.

A system of committees appointed throughout your State, from among the most reliable and influential of your citizens, who, acting under your official sanction, would be willing to give to their country a few weeks of their time and labor, would be extremely useful in this matter, as well as in exerting a wholesome influence on the volunteer recruiting service.

With this single suggestion, and without any intention to dictate to your Excellency, this Department leaves the matter in your Excellency's hands, with entire confidence that no effort will be wanting on your part to bring back to the army the able men, whose vacant places in the ranks call them to share its duties and dangers.

General Order No. 65, current series, contains full instructions as to the method of providing for the care and transportation of the men.

By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed,) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31.

THE GUNBOAT CANARD.

Washington was quite shaken from its propriety to-day by that stupidest of *canards* in regard to the appearance of a fleet of ten iron-clad English built gunboats off Mobile. To suppose that such a fleet of ships, large enough to cross the Atlantic, iron-clad, and armed as only Governments of first-rate Power can afford, could be built in England, France or elsewhere outside of Government ship-yards, and never attract attention or receive notice till they ap-

gear in full panoply in American waters, in a solution the most gigantic of the war. The Confederate Commissioners in Europe were lately exposed, in disgraceful want of money to pay board bills. Whence the sudden wealth to buy iron-plated navies? May it not turn out that Mobile has had a vision of our own gunboats steaming into her harbor by a cunning Yankee trick?

The Navy Department has no intelligence to support the Mobile story. It is wholly discredited, and believed to be a conspiracy to "bear" the Stock Board.

THE REBELS AT GORDONSVILLE.

Intelligence from Warrenton, received to-night, indicate that the rebels are concentrating and fortifying at Gordonsville. Gen. POPE is on the march, realizing the remark, freely attributed to him, that his headquarters would be on horseback.

THE ORDER REGARDING ABSENTEES.

The order of Secretary STANTON issued to-day, ordering all absent officers and soldiers to return instantly to duty, is timely and inspiring evidence of renewed vigor in the Government. It will restore ten thousand sound men to arms or drive ten thousand cowardly leeches in disgrace from the Treasury. Mr. STANTON's order admits of no mistake. Any officer or private well enough to "visit watering places," places of amusement, to pay social visits or walk about cities or neighborhoods, is sufficiently restored from disability by disease to be fit for military duty. The penalty for not obeying this order is to lose rank, pay, bounty, hope of pension, and to be treated as a deserter. Eleven days are only allowed absentees to reach camp.

A DRAFT IN OHIO.

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, has decided that, after the 15th of August, he will pay no more bounties. If there shall be a deficiency of volunteers then, it will be made up by draft, without bounty. Other Governors propose the same thing, and the Secretary of War will probably adopt it. On Saturday, at the urgent request of the Governor of Iowa, in order to reach evil disposed traitors, who are discouraging enlistments, he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make a draft whenever and wherever he should think proper. Similar applications have been made by other Governors, and will probably be granted.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The President has appointed the following named persons as Collectors and Assessors of Taxes under the Internal Revenue law:

FOR OREGON.

Collector—LAWRENCE W. COE.
Assessor—THOMAS FRAZAR.

FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Collector—H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Assessor—E. G. SPARKS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

First District, consisting of San Francisco and San Mateo counties: Collector—W. Y. PATCH; Assessor—CALEB T. FAY.

Second District, consisting of Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Diego and San Bernardino counties: Collector—FRANCIS B. MURDOCK, of San Jose; Assessor—RICHARD SAVAGE, of Santa Cruz.

Third District, consisting of Contia Costa, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, Buena Visia, Tulare and Mono counties: Collector—JNO. SEDGWICK, of Tuolumne; Assessor—THOS. CAMPBELL, of Calaveras.

Fourth District, consisting of Sacramento, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Sutter, Yuba, Colusa, Tehama, Shasta and Liskizon counties: Collector—A. A. DELONG, of Sacramento; Assessor—J. M. AVERY, of Nevada.

Fifth District, consisting of Golo, Solano, Nopa, Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt, Klaingth, Del Norte and Lake counties: Collector—CHAS. MALEY, of Golo; Assessor—W. A. ELIASON, of Sonoma.

Collectors and Assessors under the tax law had also been appointed for the territories of Nevada and Colorado. Major H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH, appointed Collector for Washington Territory, will sail from New-York to-morrow with commissions for the Collectors and Assessors on the Pacific coast.

The above are the first appointments of Collectors and Assessors under the law.

PROBABILITY OF A DRAFT.

It is supposed that the War Department will adopt the suggestion of the Governors of Ohio and Iowa, withdraw the offers of bounty to volunteers after Aug. 15, and draft for the complement of soldiers not then enlisted.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO FACILITATE RECRUITING.

Preliminary arrangements were made to-night by a number of gentlemen, with Senator POMEROY, as Chairman, for a public meeting to encourage recruiting for the army, &c. President LINCOLN will be invited to preside. The prospect is a large sum will be subscribed to facilitate this patriotic movement.

RAISING NEW REGIMENTS.

A great many applications are made at the War Department by individuals for authority to raise regiments in the loyal States. None of these applications are granted, because the entire control of the new regiments has been given to the Governors of the respective States until they are ready for service.

AFFAIRS OF THE SUTLERS.

A Board, consisting of Cols. MARCY, SACKETT and VAN RENSSELAER, Inspectors-General of the United States Army, will assemble to perform the duties indicated in the first section of the act of March last, in relation to Sutlers' goods. Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN will indicate the time and place for the Board to assemble. Col. VAN RENSSELAER will report to him in person for this purpose, the other officers of the Board being already on duty in the army of the Potomac.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

It is a subject of general remark that but few army officers are now seen in the streets and at hotels.

MINISTER FAY.

THEODORE S. FAY, our Minister to Switzerland, is in Washington.

THE HOSPITALS OF WASHINGTON AND VICINITY: The total number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria amount to 6,604, as per report of to-day.

SURGEONS.

There are now forty vacancies in the grade of Surgeon, and one hundred and twenty in that of Assistant Surgeon. Medical Boards for the examination of candidates are in session here and at St. Louis. Applications must be made to the Adjutant-General of the army, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons in regard to moral character.

THE INDIANS.

The treaty with the Ottawas, of Kansas, is officially proclaimed. Their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe are to terminate at the expiration of five years, and all of them are to be deemed and declared full citizens of the United States. Ample provision is made for their improvement in all that pertains to civilized life, and, as far as possible, for the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites. The lands are to be sold at less than $1 25 per acre.

CHAPLAINS.

The principle being recognized that Chaplains shall not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby ordered by the War Department that all Chaplains so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally released.

ARMY MATTERS.

First Lieut. LEWIS T. MORRIS, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered to report to Col. SIMONSON, at Indianapolis, for duty as mustering and disbursing officer.

Brig.-Gen. HATCH is relieved from his present command in the army, and will await orders from Maj.-Gen. POPE.

AN ARRIVAL.

D. C. STOVER, late of Indiana and Wall-street, is among the arrivals in Washington.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Notes of the Trip of the Daniel Webster from New-York, July 21, 1862, to City Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

We arrived at Fortress Monroe, from New-York, at 2½ P. M. on Wednesday, July 23, and lay at anchor till next morning at 6 o'clock, when we were ordered up the James River. It was not thought necessary to give us a convoy, as there had been no firing on our boats for the last ten days. Arriving at the lower dock at Harrison's Landing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we discharged our cargo of potatoes, onions, lemons and oranges, for the army, and proceeded to the upper landing, where we remained awaiting further orders. There were rumors of our being sent up with a flag of truce to City Point for a load of our soldiers to be released on parole, and who had been taken prisoners in the late battles, but nothing definite was known till Sunday morning, when our Medical Director, Dr. N. S. DRAKE, and several physicians and others from the *Webster*, went to MCCLELLAN's headquarters to attend service, which was to take place at 11 o'clock. The Chaplain did not make his appearance till near 12 o'clock, when the bugle was immediately sounded, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, who had been in his tent writing for some time previous, came out, and taking a seat beside the Chaplain, the latter commenced by reading a hymn, then a chapter, after which followed a prayer, then the sermon, another hymn and finally the benediction.

Shortly after the service commenced Commodore WILKES was seen to land at the foot of the hill below Gen. MCCLELLAN's tent, and coming up toward us, took a seat next the General, where he remained till the end of the service. After the service, Col. SWEITZER informed Dr. DRAKE that the *Webster* would leave in an hour, (2 P. M.,) and go up the river with a flag of truce to City Point, in company with the *Elm City* and the *Louisiana*, and that he and Dr. MCCLELLAN would accompany us and make the necessary arrangements with the Confederate officers for the release of our soldiers. At 2 o'clock we left Harrison's Bar, and got to City Point at 2¾ P. M. On the dock was a white flag and a crowd of some 30 or 40 Confederates, civil and military, looking as curiously at us as we at them. The *Webster* was soon alongside, and Col. SWEITZER and Drs. MCCLELLAN and DRAKE went on the dock to confer with Drs. CULLEN and MAURY, of the C. S. A., who were there to receive them. By this time the *Elm City* was also alongside the dock, and the *Louisiana* next to it, and we commenced at once to receive on board our sick and wounded. They had been brought from Savage's Station to Richmond, through Richmond to Petersburgh, and thence to City Point. A few who could walk had got out of the cars and were looking with evident delight on the Stars and Stripes which were flying from our vessel. The others, who were very badly wounded, a large number suffering, also, from fever, remained in the cars until they could be brought on board on stretchers.

We were politely received by the Confederates, and exchanged New-York papers for Richmond papers up to Saturday, 26th inst. One of their officers was detailed to take the names of the soldiers as they came on board for the C. S. authorities, while I registered them at the same time in our books. He was a very pleasant, gentlemanly fellow; and while he did not enter into the question of the right of the war, made some remarks which showed how much he was opposed to it. He said he had seen a few days previously, on the *Vanderbilt*, which had been at City Point, one of his dearest friends, and that while he considered he was right in following his party, he deprecated as much as anyone the necessity, and was far from entertaining any feelings of hatred toward the North. I asked several of our soldiers what appeared to be the general idea of the Southerners in regard to the results of the war. They very generally agreed that those who had seen no fighting were quite sure of success, while such as had been in action were despondent and very doubtful as to the result. By 10½ P. M., all our sick and wounded at City Point had been distributed among the three vessels. The *Webster* received on board 139 of the worst cases. Our list was signed by Dr. CULLEN, of the C. S. A., and the one made by the C. S. officers was signed by Dr. MCCLELLAN.

We remained all night at City Point, and returned next morning to Harrison's Landing at 5 o'clock. There the *Louisiana* came alongside, and transferred to us thirty-eight of the sick she had brought from City Point. At 10 o'clock Gen. MCCLELLAN and Dr. LETTERMAN paid us a visit, and spent three hours on board. The General went through all the wards, shaking hands with and speaking kindly to all the men; asking particulars as to their regiment and company, where they were wounded, how they were, and various other inquiries as to their condition. No wonder the men are all so devoted to their General, when he takes so great an interest in their welfare; the whole army would be demoralized, and the men refuse to fight, were MCCLELLAN to be superseded. One poor fellow, who was very sick, and had been severely wounded in the thigh, spoke in a very despondent way in answer to MCCLELLAN's inquiries. He said that he feared there was no hope for him, and that he was going home to die. The General spoke encouragingly, and told him he must cheer up, and hoped he would soon get well. Some one asked if he (the soldier) knew who it was that was speaking to him. He said, "No," and when he was told it was his General he burst into tears. MCCLELLAN was much affected by the scene, as indeed were all who were present. At 1 o'clock the General left us and went to visit the *Elm City*, which had also a large number of sick from City Point. At 3 P. M. we left Harrison's Landing and anchored off Newport's News late in the evening. Early next morning, Tuesday, 29th inst., we left Newport's News and arrived at Fortress Monroe at 5½ A. M. We had hoped that our course from there should have been to New-York, but on reporting our arrival to Dr. GILBERT, who has succeeded Dr. CUTLER, we were ordered to Philadelphia. We did not leave Fortress Monroe till 3 P. M., being delayed considerably in getting supplies, and having to wait some time for the official order for our departure.

We arrived at Philadelphia next day (Wednesday) at 5 P. M., and reported immediately to Dr. KING, the Medical Director. The Doctor ordered us to the dock at the foot of Vine-street, where the *Commodore* had been discharging. We had telegraphed from Fortress Monroe as to our coming; the Philadelphians were ready to receive us, and had ambulances, stretchers and a large audience on the dock who were all eager to see and show every attention to the soldiers. In our load from City Point, 60 were from New-York; 48 from Philadelphia; 16 from New-Jersey; 13 from Massachusetts; 7 from Vermont; 8 from Michigan; 4 from Connecticut; 1 from Minnesota, Maine and Wisconsin; and 18 Regulars.

The men had terrible rough times during their sojourn in Rebeldom, being furnished with nothing but flour and bacon, and with no means of cooking. And of this meagre fare they had but little, six days' rations being served to them to last eighteen days. In conversation with them as to this treatment, they appeared to consider it owing not to any intended slight on the part of the Confederate States authorities, but to the hard necessities of their position.

The *Webster* has made nine trips, but never before have we had so many deaths on the voyage. WM. H. RADLEY, Co. B, First Michigan, died before we left Harrison's Landing, and was buried there.

Between Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe there were six deaths, viz.: MICHAEL FRITS, Co. H, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; RICHARD FRANK, Co. H, Thirty-seventh New-York; DAVID HARP, Co. F, One hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania; CHAS. H. BAYLEY, Co. K, Fifth New-Hampshire; and two others, names unknown, (came on board insensible.) These were all buried at Fortress Monroe.

On the voyage from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia two more died, whose names are unknown, as they also were insensible when brought on board.

Almost all the patients are suffering from fever, and all the deaths have been from this cause. There are a large number of severely wounded cases, and several operations—two amputations of the foot, and extraction of bullets—were performed on the voyage. As soon as we get through discharging, the *Webster* will probably go to New-York, and from thence return to Harrison's Landing, *via* Fortress Monroe, where our Medical Director is directed to report to Dr. LETTERMAN.

Steel for Cannon and Shot—The Bessamer Process.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your valuable paper, the TIMES, an interesting article on the so-called "Bessamer Process" of manufacturing steel in England. The undersigned is the first inventor of that process in the United States or England, and for which I hold letters patent from the United States, but have not as yet brought it into general use in this country. I am aware of Mr. BESSAMER's perfect success in England and also in other parts of Europe. My first experiment of that process for treating molten iron by a strong current of atmospheric air, commenced so far back as twenty years ago. My letters patent I obtained a few years since, and expect soon to bring the matter into general use.

Mr. BESSAMER has been very successful for the past few years in manufacturing steel cannon as well as the finer quality of steel. That process is the only and proper mode of manufacturing steel shot and projectiles to contend against iron-clad war vessels. The molten steel can be run or moulded into any size and shape desired. The soft or semi-steel quality is preferable for gun purposes. The whole time of the process for manufacturing a mass of two or more tons don't exceed thirty minutes, and runs remarkably fluid. The cast is less than the common bar iron. With heavy machinery a mass of molten iron to the amount of five to ten tons can be converted into steel as readily as a smaller quantity for gun purposes. Yours, CHRISTIAN SHUNK.

CANTON, Ohio.

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.

Alumni Meeting—Speeches by Rear-Admiral Foote and Profs. Thacher, Porter, and President Roberts, of Liberia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Alumni meeting was called to order at half-past nine o'clock, this A. M., by Prof. THACHER, who nominated on behalf of the Alumni Committee, the following officers of the meeting: President, Hon. WM. W. HOPPIN, of the class of 1828, lately Governor of Rhode Island; Secretary for the year, FREDERICK G. COE, Esq., of New-York, of the class of 1837. These gentlemen were chosen, and took their places on the platform. Rev. Dr. DUTTON, permanent Secretary of the Alumni, also took his post, and the graduates of fifty years standing or more were also invited to be seated on the platform.

Prayer was offered by Rev. EDWARD BEECHER D. D., of the class of 1822. When he had concluded, Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. N., of the Mississippi Flotilla, was escorted to the stage amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly.

Rev. Dr. DUTTON then read the summary of deaths among the graduates of the College during the year just closed:

When the obituary was concluded, Prof. THACHER, in terms of the warmest friendship, referred to the life and character of Mr. EDWARD C. HERRICK, formerly Librarian and lately Treasurer of Yale College. Nothing but a verbatim report can give an idea of the fitness of this tribute to the fidelity, the ability and the industry of the noble man whom all the college mourns. Not a word should be taken from it. There were many moistened eyes, as, with mingled admiration and love, the speaker recounted those traits of character which are so familiar to all the later graduates of the college, illustrating by pleasing and touching anecdotes the rare virtues of this rare man. He not only dwelt upon his character, but he enumerated his services to the college, and rehearsed his distinguished attainments in various departments of science.

After Mr. THACHER had taken his seat, Professor N. PORTER was called upon to speak respecting the life of Professor W. A. LARNED, who also died during the year. As a discourse commemorative of Professor LARNED had been already published, Mr. PORTER confined himself to a brief review of the career of his beloved and honored associate.

Dr. KNIGHT was called upon to render a similar tribute to Dr. ELI IVES, one of the founders of the Medical Institution, and for many years one of the Professors in it. As Dr. KNIGHT was absent at the moment, the meeting proceeded to other topics.

Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, then introduced, with a speech of the deepest feeling and most hearty patriotism, the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the profound conviction of this meeting that the present is a most critical period for Republican Governments. If the experiment fails in the United States, it fails forever. There is no other area left on the Globe for further trial. That while we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of President LINCOLN and his Cabinet, we conjure them to spare no effort consistent with civilized warfare, to put an end to the present most stupendous, wicked, and ruinous rebellion known in the history of the world.

In proposing its adoption GOV. ELLSWORTH referred to the "diabolical" system of Slavery, and expressed his strong convictions of the necessity of its overthrow. The pointed emphasis with which he repeated the words "we conjure the President to spare no effort consistent with civilized warfare" to end the rebellion, clearly indicated his view of the necessity of calling in the blacks to aid in the advancement of the National cause and the preservation of the National Union. This sentiment was heartily responded to by the assembly.

Prof. THACHER then rose and quoted the old Latin phrase: "*Ex pede Herculem*," which the audience translated by enthusiastic cries of "FOOTE!"

Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. N., then rose and made a stirring speech. He referred to the advantages of a college education in practical life, and paid high tributes to the claims of Yale. He also spoke briefly of the Western campaign, rendered high praise to Gen. HALLECK, and urged on educated young men the necessity of engaging at this critical hour in the service of the country. He concluded by an allusion to President ROBERTS, of Liberia, who was seated before him.

The Chairman, in terms of high compliment, then invited this distinguished representative of the African Republic to address the audience.

President ROBERTS then took the floor, and made a brief, telling speech in respect to the progress of events in Liberia, and especially in respect to his desires for the establishment of a good system of education in that rising State. His speech was received with great attention.

Rev. Dr. BACON was then called out, and with characteristic humor, force and feeling, he discussed the state of the country, the war policy of the Government, and the duties of freemen in the present crisis.

Everyone by this time had become so deeply interested in patriotic sentiments, that the programme of the meeting could not be carried out. Instead of calling out the graduates by classes, or of inviting remarks from scores of eminent men who were present, a general discussion on the state of the country came up. Rev. Mr. Gulliver, of Norwich; Dr. Peter Parker, of China; Rev. Dr. E. Beecher, Ex-Gov. Dutton, of New Haven; Rev. Dr. Dutton, Ex-Gov. Hoppin, and others, took part in it. Gov. ELLSWORTH's resolutions were heartily and unanimously adopted; and after singing, to the tune "Lenox," the graduates' hymn,

"Within these sacred shades,"

the assembly adjourned.

The meeting was exceedingly interesting, but there were many other speakers and themes which might have come, had not the one great subject of the war overruled all others.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 31.

Yale College conferred, to-day, the degree of L. L. D., on Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, President BARNAS SEARS and HANLEY OLMSTEAD.

YALE! YALE! ATTENTION!

The Class of '48 are hereby notified to meet next year, 1863.

H. M. COTTON,
H. T. BLAKE,
A. D. OSBORNE,
N. SHIPMAN,
Local Committee.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday orders were somewhat unexpectedly received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to put two United States vessels in commission at once. Accordingly the brig-of-war *Bainbridge* and the steamer *Vixen* were turned over by the Commandant of the Station, and duly declared commissioned as men-of-war in the service of the United States.

It is said that the *New-Ironsides*, iron-clad frigate, now almost finished at Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and dispatched to sea with sealed orders on Saturday (to-morrow.) All her officers have been ordered to report at once.

Henceforth no unnaturalized alien is to be employed in any Navy-yard of the Union. All persons seeking employment must, before they are accepted, produce certificates of naturalization, properly authenticated. This order is aimed at that large class of foreigners who like to get Government money but threaten to demand British or other protection if compulsory military service is demanded of them. If carried out, it will result in the discharge of some 6,000 men at the different stations.

Commodore HIRAM PAULDING was yesterday proclaimed an Admiral of the United States Navy, at the Brooklyn Station, and is to be honored and obeyed as such. The wide flag, which, when flying from the foremast of a man-of-war, denotes the rank of Admiral, will now be an appendage of American, as of French and English naval vessels. Commodore SWIBRICK, if called into active service again, may now do legally what he did on his own account when commanding the Paraguay Expedition, as he is a "Rear-Admiral."

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government, to convey troops, provisions and ordnance stores to James River: steamers *Catawba*, *Baltic*, *Illinois*, *Belvidere*,

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE—QUESTIONABLE SPEECH OF EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE, OF KENTUCKY, ETC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, July 30,

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled in Capitol-square at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large, there being from three thousand to five thousand persons present.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indianapolis, was chosen President; ROBERT LUCAS, Vice-President, and J. J. BINGHAM, editor of the *Sentinel*, Secretary.

A Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions.

The President, on taking the chair, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, remarked that no Democrat would disturb the peace, but probably some of the outsiders would. He recommended the members of the Convention to pass such persons by as unworthy of notice.

No attempt had been made at disturbance, and probably none was thought of.

Gov. WICKLIFFE then addressed the Convention. He was for the Union, provided the rights of the South and Slavery were not interfered with. Before doing anything more he would pause to see what we are fighting for. If it is to free the negroes, let not another drop of blood be shed. He would hang the leading rebels and balance the rope with the Abolitionists. The Abolitionists control every department of the Government, and were worse than the rebels.

Representative RICHARDSON, of Illinois; Senator CARLILE, of Virginia; Representative VOORHEES, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

From Nassau, N. P.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—MORE CARGOES EN ROUTE FOR THE REBELS.

By the arrival of the British schooner *Mary Heiris*, we have Nassau papers to the 19th:

The Bahama *Herald*, of that date, has the following:

"The schooner *Argyle* arrived Thursday morning from Port Royal. We have understood she has brought Southern papers to the 6th inst., and that they contain intelligence to the effect that a great signal defeat of the Federal army had taken place before Richmond; that the Southerners had succeeded in completely routing them, and that, had they not been protected by their gunboats, a complete victory would have been obtained; as it was, a very large number of prisoners were taken, (report says ten thousand,) and a great number killed. We also hear Gen. MCCLELLAN is mortally wounded."

ENGLISH CARGOES EN ROUTE SOUTH.

The steamer *Columbia* (LESLIE, master) arrived on Wednesday from Plymouth, England, with a cargo to H. ADDERLY & Co. On the following day the steamer *Dispatch*, from Liverpool, with a cargo to the same firm. On the same day the ship *Roscoe* also arrived from Liverpool, with coal and salt to SAUNDERS & SON, and yesterday the brigantine *Wild Pigeon*, JOHNSON, master, arrived from New-York, with a cargo to Messrs. SAWYER & MENENDEZ.

CAPTURING BRITISH VESSELS.

In relation to the capture of the schooner *Agnes* the *Herald* says:

"The capture of vessels in our waters has been of late of such frequent occurrence that it is useless for us to comment further on the subject, sufficient having been already said. We suppose it will some time be put a stop to, most likely to the cost of the capturers."

The Great Eastern Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 30.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, from New-York for Liverpool, was boarded by the Press yacht off Cape Race, at 4:30 A. M. to-day, (Wednesday,) and the latest news from New-York placed on board.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 822, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The Position of Mr. Seward—Vigorous War Measures.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. POPE's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises—Tremendous Confederate Concentration.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Attempt to Capture the Rebel Ram *Arkansas*.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—With Copious Extracts from the Southern Press—The Pending Election in North Carolina.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Full Correspondence—France and Mexico—The Intervention Question—Affairs in England—Award of Premiums at the Great Exhibition—Extracts from the English papers.

COUNTERFEITING—With the Complete Statistics of Frauds upon our Paper Currency.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

For the variety and interest of its contents, this number is unsurpassed.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Ladies for Long Branch and other Watering places, wishing gaiter boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronise MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—HARROW.—In Sacramento City, Cal., on Tuesday, May 27, by Rev. T. Starr King, CHARLES T. JENKINS, of Grass Valley, to LUCY HARROW, of the former place.

KING—GUTHRIE.—At Putnam, Ohio, on Thursday, July 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Kingsbury, D. D., JOHN S. KING, Esq., of Orange, N. J., to Miss AMELIA GUTHRIE, youngest daughter of A. A. Guthrie, Esq., of the former place.

KNAPP—WATERS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 31, 1862, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. H. L. Jones, FRANK H. KNAPP, of Brooklyn, to LIBBIE WATERS, of this City.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, CHARLES BERRY, only son of William S. and Jane H. Alexander, aged 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

FANCHER.—On Thursday, July 31, MARIA LOUISE LINCH, youngest daughter of John L. and Matilda A. Bapcker, in the 3d year of her age.

Funeral notice will be given to-morrow.

DEMING.—In Richmond, on Saturday, July 19, from wounds received in the battle of Charles City Roads, June 30, EUGENE MACY DEMING, Captain of Company I, Sixty-first Regiment New-York State Volunteers, son of Gen. M. R. Deming, of Hancock County, Ill.

FAIRMAN.—At the Wall House Hospital, on the east bank of the Chickahominy, on Monday, July 14, while a prisoner of war, WASHINGTON B. FAIRMAN, of Cooperstown, N. Y., Lieutenant in Company M, Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, from wounds received in the battle of Gaines' Mills.

HATFIELD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., in the 32d year of his age, DAVID HATFIELD, Major of the First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers. (Major HATFIELD was wounded in one of the late battles before Richmond, but was able to reach home, and died in the bosom of his family.)

The funeral services will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, (of which he was a member,) on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, EMILY-ETTE, wife of William T. Jennings, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 368 Adelphi-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Southold for interment.

MURPHY.—On Wednesday morning, the 30th inst., EMILY, wife of Myles Murphy, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late John Augustus Shea, in the 37th year of her age.

POWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 30, ARTHUR G. POWELL, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late father, Rev. Wm. Powell, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 83 West 25th-st., on Saturday, 2d inst., at 3½ P. M.

RYDER.—At Gravesend, L. I., on the 31st inst., ALETTA STILWELL, relict of the late John Ryder, in the 97th year of her age.

STARR.—At Warren, Litchfield, Conn., July 19, GEORGE STARR, aged 74 years.

TURNURE.—On Wednesday, July 30, AMANDA M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 180 2d-av.

TREADWAY.—On board ship *Darina*, during her passage from Calcutta to Boston, on Tuesday, 15th April last, ROBERT F. TREADWAY, only son of Frederick and Esther J. Treadway, aged 16 years.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 30, CARRIE LOUISA, daughter of Cornelia and DR. J. H. Vondy.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25a Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WATTS.—On Tuesday, July 1, at Hooker's Division Hospital, near Bottom's Bridge, Va., ALFRED CLARENCE WATTS, Quartermaster's Clerk of Eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 17 years, 3 months and 15 days, son of George Watts, of Newark, N. J.

WARD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Ward, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Bayley-st. and Palisade-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated and funeral services performed.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 359.—July 31, 1862.
32, 51, 34, 5, 26, 52, 59, 18, 13, 74, 10, 39.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 360.—July 31, 1862.
29, 72, 78, 35, 58, 36, 8, 20, 2, 60, 6, 1, 16.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 307.—July 31, 1862.
1, 30, 66, 73, 51, 32, 63, 49, 27, 3, 75, 62.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 291.—July 31, 1862.
58, 52, 30, 20, 71, 67, 55, 73, 53, 34, 69, 77, 43.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,	Dried and Preserved Meats
Onions,	Salted or Smoked Fish,
Canned Fruits,	Pickles,
Canned Vegetables,	Eggs,
Preserved Fruits,	Butter.
Dried Fruits,	Cheese,
Sauer Kraut,	Oatmeal,
Lemons,	Chocolate,
Oranges.	

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.
WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Executive Committee.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
Superintendent of New-York Office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

The Excitement in St. Louis.

SUDDEN INCREASE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 25.

The disgraceful scene witnessed on Wednesday at the office of the British Consul, on Fourth-street, was repeated yesterday. One hundred and twenty-one persons of British birth—the most of whom have for years resided in St. Louis; many of whom have repeatedly voted in our Municipal, State and National elections; numbers of whom are now in the paid service of the United States as laborers, mechanics, etc., and all of whom have left British soil for superior advantages beneath the American flag—meanly sought British protection against the peril (?) of being called to aid in defending the land of their choice and the free Government to which they are indebted for every blessing they enjoy! Some of those miscreants, it is averred, had even sworn allegiance to the Government they thus perjure themselves to repudiate. Assuredly, the whole of them owe scarcely less to the American cause, than any equal number of native-born citizens. If any among them are transient residents, or sojourners among us, such are perfectly excusable, but it is safe to say that about every one of them is, *bona fide*, a permanent resident in America—has here his life, home, with all his interests and hopes, and is as deeply involved in and responsible for the present and future condition of the country as any American citizen occupying a similar position in society.

No wonder a tempest of indignation was on Wednesday aroused at the revolting spectacle of Irishmen, who had fled from British oppression to a home in free America, cravenly seeking certificates of British citizenship to enable them to hold back from the defence of their benefactor, the only popular Government on earth. This indignation yesterday restrained numbers from visiting the British Consul's office for so ignominious a purpose. The applicants were considerably less than on the day preceding, but the publicity given to the matter was greater, and an excited crowd of Unionists, the most of them true sons of Erin, gathered near. As an inevitable consequence, patriotic passion frequently gained the better of cool judgment, and several of Her Majesty's would-be subjects were roughly handled. The fight was, however, nearly all on one side, and the victims were usually allowed to make a speedy retreat, with little injury. These proceedings were very properly terminated by the presence of some fifteen policemen, a detachment of the Provost Guard, and a few words of rational remonstrance from Major McCONNELL. The crowd retired across the street, and there remained in a comparatively quiet mood till sundown.

ORDER ISSUED BY GEN. SCOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—1. The subjects of foreign Powers resident in the State of Missouri, lawfully pursuing their avocations, are exempt from enrollment in the militia of the State, as required by Order No 19. Upon such persons, however, enjoying the protection of life and property, and civil rights afforded by the laws, the obligation of a strict and impartial neutrality will be strongly enforced. While maintaining such neutrality, the fullest protection will be accorded, but any departure from the same, by taking up arms, by conveying information, or in any manner, by word or deed, aiding and abetting the enemies of the State or United States, or encouraging them in rebellion, will place the offender without the protection accorded to him as a subject of a foreign Power, and expose him to all the penalties visited upon the enemies of the State or United States.

2. In order that such protection may be afforded to foreigners resident in the State, as they may be entitled to by the laws of nations, and under the treaties between the United States and friendly Powers, it is ordered that at each military post an enrollment be made of all such persons as may claim to be thus exempt from duty. Such enrollment shall be preceded by an oath that the parties whose names are subscribed are subjects of a foreign Power, specifying what Power, that they have never become naturalized citizens under the laws of the United States for that purpose, that they have never at any time while resident of this State, or of the United States, exercised any of the rights, privileges and immunities accorded by law only to citizens, that they have heretofore preserved and will hereafter during the present rebellion, and while they shall continue to reside within the limits of the United States, preserve a strict and impartial neutrality, and will not give aid, information or comfort to the enemy. Such enrollment will contain the signature of the party claiming exemption, his age, period of residence in this State and in the United States.

3. Any citizen of the United States resident in this State who shall make a false and fraudulent statement, or claim to exemption under this order, will be arrested and subjected to trial and punishment by Military Commission.

4. Commandants of posts will designate some loyal militia man to take charge of the enrollment herein ordered; and such enrollment, when completed, will be forwarded to division headquarters, to be filed. All persons claiming exemption will report to such enrolling officer within six days after published notice of the time and place where such enrollment will be made.

By order of Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
C. W. MARSH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No, 33.—The following persons will be exempt from enrollment in the active militia of the State, under Special Order No. 101, from these headquarters, dated July 22, 1862:

Judges, Justices, and Clerks of Courts of Record, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, Secretary of State, Auditors, Treasurers and Register of Lands and their Clerks, Postmasters, Mail-carriers, Mail-agents, Engine-drivers, Conductors, Brakemen and Watchmen in actual service upon Railroads, Millers, Keepers of Ferries, Keepers of Jails and other Prisons, Officers of the Penitentiary, Practising Physicians, Priests and Preachers of any religious denomination when regularly ordained, Instructors and pupils in schools established by law, persons employed in the Steam Fire Department of any city or town.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
C. W. MARSH, Acting Adjutant-General.

Personal Appearance of Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

A Western letter-writer has given the following pen portrait of Gen. HALLECK:

"To those who have never seen Gen. HALLECK, it may be interesting to know that the steel engraving of him is a very correct likeness. I suppose there is but one, as I never have seen or heard of more. It gives, however, the idea of a large man, while he is below the medium height, straight, active, and well formed, and has a brisk, energetic gait, significant of his firm and decisive character. His nose is delicate and well-formed, his forehead ample, his mouth by no means devoid of humor, and his eye the most remarkable I ever saw in any man, except Prof. AGASSIZ. It is of a hazel color, clear as a morning star, and of a most intense brilliancy.

He has a fine physique, is stout, burly, weighs two hundred pounds avoirdupois, has a round head, is middle-aged, black hair filling fast with silver. He walks by the hour in front of his quarters, his thumbs in the armpits of his vest, looking mostly at the ground, but casting quick looks, now to the right, now to the left, evidently not for the purpose of seeing anything or anybody, but staring into vacancy the while. His eyes see only the problem before him, which, with the forces under him, he is to work out a satisfactory conclusion. He is bronzed already, and in complexion reminds one of DANIEL WEBSTER, though not so dark-hued as WEBSTER. I understand that he does business off-hand, is impatient at long stories, and cuts many an officer short in their verbal communications. He evidently has his odd ways. I am informed that he puts on a citizen's dress, and walks through the camp."

LAW REPORTS.

The Railroad Cases—Settlement of the Orders and Appeal Therein.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People, &c., vs. John Kerr et al., and one other case.—This was the settlement of the orders dissolving the injunctions restraining the grantees of the Ninth and Seventh-avenue Railroads from completing these roads. The order was recently made at the General Term, as will be remembered. Counsel for the plaintiffs asked the Court to postpone the matter until the September General Term, that the plaintiffs might be enabled to apply for a stay of proceedings and the continuance of the injunctions until the appeal about to be taken in the case is settled. Counsel thought, that as the interests involved were so vast and important, as well to private parties as to the public, the Court should lay the matter over until after the vacation. Besides, the Supreme Court of this District had pronounced against the validity of these grants, by a large majority; Justices STRONG, ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, had declared the original grant in the case of the Ninth-avenue void, and Justices DAVIES, HOGEBOOM and LEONARD had held like opinions. Counsel also thought, although Justice SUTHERLAND in the recent decision at the General Term had concurred with Justice WELLES, who pronounced the opinion of the Court, that his case was still rather one of conviction than of conversion. In ordinary cases where irreparable damage and mischief would result unless the hands of parties were stayed, the Court would interfere where final judgment could be obtained without delay. This was one of those cases calling for such an act of the Court. The decision was rendered in this case in the middle of vacation, more than a year after argument, at a time when counsel were absent—plaintiff's counsel having no information that the decision was to be rendered. The other parties, it seemed, were present, or at least some of them, at the rendering of the decision. Counsel made some comments on the keen olfactories of the grantees, who, it appeared, knew in advance every move to be made in respect to these roads as well as in the Courts or in the Legislature.

The postponement was opposed by the grantees, and the Court was of opinion that it had no power to grant it.

The bond in the Ninth-avenue case was fixed at $10,000, with two sureties to justify in double that amount, conditioned for the payment of all costs and any damage that might be suffered by the defendants in consequence of the delay occasioned by the appeal.

The Court ordered that the appeal be perfected in course of the afternoon, remarking that if that was done, a stay would be granted; otherwise, not.

Wm. A. Butler for plaintiffs; Messrs. Robinson, Burnham and others for grantees.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Loud vs. *Dawson and others.*—Motion denied without costs, excess of interest to be deducted from the judgment against the bail.

White vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted without costs.

Wood vs. *Murray et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of term and disbursements on entering judgment and taking inquest judgment, to stand as security.

Wall and others vs. *Thorn.*—Motion to set aside execution granted, without costs.

Callanan, Jr., et al. vs. *Van Vleck et al.*—Memoranda for Counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson and White.

Delafield vs. *Holbrook et al., Executors, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 24,301 bbls. Flour, 1,691 bbls. and 48 bags Corn Meal, 127,616 bushels Wheat, 104,906 bush. Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 1,660 bushels Oats, 1,213 bushels Malt, 2,342 pkgs. Provisions, and 771 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $6 75@$6 81½ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 175 bags Java, at 26c., cash; 300 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 16½c., and 20 bags do., free, at 21c., cash, ₱ lb. Stock on hand, this evening, 158,148 bags and 10,600 mats, including 123,423 bags Rio, 19,365 bags Maracaibo, 10,600 mats, and 2,600 bags Java, 4,585 bags Ceara, 3,650 bags Laguayra, 1,903 bags St. Domingo, 1,646 bags Costa Rica, and 976 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request at much higher and rising prices. Sales 2,000 bales, including Middling within a range of from 47c.@49c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, both for home use and for export, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is heavy and prices are tending downward. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 25@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, Marsh's Caloric, and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand for export, though prices have favored buyers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 171,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 38@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 18, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, at 56c. @57c., closing at 56c., for shipping Mixed Western; 52½c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 50c.@52c. for unsound do., do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request at 82c.@87c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 47c.@48½c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to July 27.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	248,430	296,225
Wheat, bushels	5,664,056	7,336,984
Oats, bushels	41,784	151,827
Corn, bushels	68,926	123,925
Barley, bushels	32,602	51,892
Rye, bushels	51,399	93,314

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to July 27.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1862	439,595	8,167,897
1861	366,540	5,961,188
Increase, 1862	73,055	2,206,907

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 26.

	Receipts. 1862.	1861.	Shipments. 1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	28,011	20,955	21,171	19,591
Wheat, bush	263,151	331,694	548,375	297,761
Corn, bushels	830,638	1,030,987	1,115,750	1,018,686
Oats, bushels	126,188	66,134	143,025	32,000
Rye, bushels	22,119	4,177	33,600	32
Barley, bush	5,675	2,325	....	....

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, July 26:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	20,000	9,055	4,185
Wheat, bush	467,665	274,462	124,412
Corn, bush	2,628,552	1,345,217	1,070,184

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the principal ports west of Buffalo, week ending July 26, 1862.

Ports.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	28,011	263,151	830,638	126,138	5,675	22,119
Milwaukee	9,575	304,680	3,446	2,718	250	1,702
Toledo	35,542	65,632	133,676	4,644	340	935
Detroit	12,875	21,650	28,374	1,324	....	....
Total	86,003	660,113	996,134	134,824	6,265	24,756
Prev's w'k	102,577	887,726	1,280,902	143,167	5,112	37,512

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Ogdensburgh for the week ending July 26, with the total since the opening of navigation.

	Past week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,631	255,586
Wheat, bush	26 600	112,782
Corn, bush	49,780	358,732

LUMBER—The transactions in Eastern Spruce and Pine, in the New-York Market, during the past week, have been restricted, as the demand has been quite moderate. Prices, however, have been sustained. Staves have been in good request at advancing rates. We now quote: Timber, Eastern Spruce and Pine, ₱ M. feet, $10 25@$12 50; Rosewood, Rio, Logs, ₱ lb., 4½c.@5c.; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₱ sup. foot, 5c.@6c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 4c.@4½c.; Black Walnut, Crotches, 8c.@9c.; White Oak, Logs, ₱ M. feet, $35@$40; White Oak, Plank, $35@$40; Cedar, Cuba, Logs, ₱ sup. foot, 10c.@12c.; Cedar, Florida, ₱ cubic foot, 65c.@70c.; Staves, White Oak, Pipe, Extra, ₱ M., $130; White Oak, Pipe, Light, $105; White Oak, Pipe, Heavy, $115; White Oak, Pipe, Culls, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Extra, $115; White Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $90; White Oak, Hhd., Light, $70; White Oak, Hhd., Culls, $50; White Oak, Bbl., Extra, $70; White Oak, Bbl., Heavy, $55; White Oak, Bbl., Light, $45; White Oak, Bbl., Culls, $30; Red Oak, Hhd., Heavy, $80; Red Oak, Hhd., Light, $60; Heading, White Oak, Hhd., $80. At Albany, heavy receipts have been reported, adding to the available supplies. The *Evening Journal* says:

"There is a good assortment in market, and probably as large a quantity as there will be this season. The sales for the week have been moderate at former quotations. The commencement of the Fall trade, it is expected, will materially advance prices, as at present freights and exchanges many kinds do not pay cost. Vessels are scarce for Eastern ports, and full freights for coasters will probably rule high."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 31, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ₱s.
1860	146,286,600	23,783	30,468	53,082,479
1861	77,376,878	18,095	252	49,655,560
1862	112,587,799	19,888	55,876	78,039,418

At Chicago, during the past week, receipts of Lumber were large, 10,300,000 feet, against 6,383,000 feet received during the corresponding period of last year, and are 693,000 feet in advance of the receipts of the previous week. The increased receipts, however, have in no way diminished the firmness of the market. During the week whole cargoes have found ready sale at prices fully up to quotations. An early decline is not anticipated while the rates of grain freight continue at even the present high figures; for, although the country trade is hardly so brisk as it was, and will probably fall off materially in the next few weeks, there has as yet been but little Lumber piled in this city. It will require heavy receipts for some time to come to fill up the hundreds of almost empty yards that abound all over the city, and the market is likely to continue firm, unless, indeed, the new Saginaw rafting enterprise should prove such a brilliant success as to bring in an uncommonly large supply of Lumber from that quarter. It is proposed to construct huge rafts containing about a million feet of lumber each, and tow them into this market. One such raft is probably already on its way here from Thunder Bay in tow of the tugs *Prindiville* and *McQueen*, but the enterprise is considered a very doubtful one, and excites considerable interest among lumber men. Should it prove a success, however, it would not require many such arrivals to bring down the market. At present Saginaw lumber is almost ruled out by the high rates of grain freights. During the past week cargoes have sold freely at prices generally ranging from $8 37½@9 37½ ₱ 1,000 feet. At this time last year cargoes were a drug in the market at $5@$6 50 ₱ 1,000 feet. At Milwaukee, the week's receipts have been 1,754,000 feet lumber, 1,090,000 shingles, 90,000 feet lath. No cargoes have been on the market, the arrivals all having been on previous contracts or landed on account of owners. Trade has been brisk and prices have been firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand and is doing better. Sales to-day 3,400 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $9 25@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 5½c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is less active, but is firm. Sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at full rates. Sales 280 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 2,100 bags India at $6 25@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been rather quiet to day, sales having been confined to 610 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 9¾c.@9¾c.; also 10 boxes Havana at 10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 10⅜c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 30c.@30¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been less extensive, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@14d.; Corn 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 2
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country porperty, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings theron, or Stock or other available securides. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, OR PART EXCHANGE—Valuable property No. 65 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; lot 100x25, from the avenue to a rear 10-foot alley; has large, 3-story and attic, brick, with high basement store in front; also a good 2-story brick stable. Inquire at No. 19 University-place.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A STOCK farm of 1,500 acres; from 1,000 to 1,100 acres of meadow land, balance uplands, part of which lies on Eagle Lake. This property is 12 miles from the City of Jackson, State of Michigan, and produces annually from 1,500 to 2,000 tons of excellent hay, mostly blue-joint. There is now on the place, 50 head of cattle, mostly Devons and Durhams, besides horses and all necessary farming implements. As the owner is going into business in New-York, the above property, real and personal, will be exchanged for a country seat within a reasonable distance of this City. Title perfect. Apply to BERNARD HAMBURGER, Jackson, Michigan; or to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York City.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 100 rooms and 70 saloons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f. a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, dinners à la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel de Louvre, salons for fêtes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night. Travelers are found abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard smoking-room, &c.; reading-room where the Paris and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

LOST—A $1,000 CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BOND, No. 2,600. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder. To be left at C. KOWALSKI'S office, No. 22 William-st. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DONLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus an i South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 199 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PERFECT SPEECH FOR ALL.—PROF. ASA JOHNSON, the discoverer of the cause and cure of Lisping, Stammering, and all other impediments of speech, will be daily at his rooms, from 9 to 4 o'clock, No. 1,248 Broadway, where he will cure any thus afflicted, on scientific principles, without medicine or surgical operation.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist at washing and ironing, by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; best of reference given. Can be seen at No 291 4th-av. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, a few days from England, and who has lived in the most respectable families in England and here, as first-class cook; a home is more of an object than wages; best of references. Can be seen at No. 627 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker-st. Good City references can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, industrious girl, as cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, respectful, obliging, and a trusty servant; best of reference, either City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—AN EXPEriened woman wants a situation; is a thorough cook and baker of pastries, and makes good butter; prefers the country; best of reference as to ability and trustworthiness. At ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, bread, cake and pie baker, and a good washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; has the best of City reference, and will be found generally useful. Apply at No. 38 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, only in the City, by a Protestant German girl, as good plain cook, baker, first-rate washer and ironer; can make herself generally useful. Call at No. 124 Clinton-st., near Broome, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call, all the week, at No. 282 7th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER FOR COUNTRY.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and plain pastries, excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No 97 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent of bringing up a child by hand; or would take care of two grown children; is a good sewer, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's (for two days), No. 56 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby is only a month old; fresh breast of milk; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl in a small private family; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who will understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best City references. Call at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who has excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who thoroughly understands his business the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has lived three years and five months in his last place, and five years in his previous place. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 640 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man that has the best of recommends from his last place, where he lived a number of years, in this City. Call at No. 932 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Situation as coachman and gardener wanted, for a first-rate, careful young man; understands gardening well; refers to his last employer; will be found trustworthy, willing and obliging; will go any distance in the

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st, New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 21, 15, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF HOLders of farm mortgages issued in aid of Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, will be held on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at noon, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees
Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Credits.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, AND the first issue of United States Demand Notes, purchased at the highest premium, by JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 6s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—100 BRAIDING MACHINES FOR steel skirt springs, new or second-hand. Address Box No. 1,390 Philadelphia Post-office.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	53,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,665 64	
United States and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.
Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.
The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.
The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)
By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
	JOHN H. EARLE, President,
	JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,
wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,
32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.
Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.
For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.
For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.
For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NO. 6 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:
For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.
Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.
The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation. LEWIS B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 8 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of BARTLETT & LESLEY expired by limitation on the 23d day of May last, and is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Excursion. Let all attend.
By order,
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. TUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR OIL STILLS, about 3,000 gallons each, all complete; three large iron tanks, one large wooden tank, holding 9,000 gallons; 100,000 old bricks. THOS. K. MILLS, No. 114 Wallst.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only safe and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige—eradicated from the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulte t with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other deli cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; they have been long convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board during sickness, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. HILLERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted the soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. WILLIAM MILLER, ELECTRICIAN, has removed from No. 141 4th-av, to No. 474 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., where, after twenty-seven years' practice in this City, he will be happy to see his patrons and the public.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $20; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD strong, light (second-hand) top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOMAS P. DE VOE, butcher, stand No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALEXANDER SEWARD, of the City of Utica, has been, by an order of the Supreme Court, appointed Receiver of the estate, property and effects of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, an insolvent railroad corporation, and is Trustee of said estate, property and effects; and the undersigned, as such Receiver, hereby requires:
First—That all persons, firms and corporations indebted to said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, render to him, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, on or before the 30th day of August, 1862, an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to him.
Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such Receiver, by the day above named.
Third—All the creditors of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, by the 20th day of September, 1862.
Fourth—And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Adirondac Estate or Railroad Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail, to the subscriber, as such Receiver, on or before the time and at the place last above specified.—Dated July 30, 1862.
ALEXANDER SEWARD,
Receiver of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Co.
aul-law3wF

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Plff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of Southst reet, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak-street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The Rumors of a Draft—Progress of Enlistments—Payment of Bounties.

DRAFTING.

Considerable excitement was created in the City yesterday afternoon, by the circulation of reports that drafting would be resorted to in this State on the 18th of August, unless the State quota of the President's requisition for three hundred thousand fresh troops was filled before that time. The reports, whatever may have been their origin, took a very explicit shape, and had an unpleasant air of plausibility about them; still, they were only reports, no authoritative orders or proclamations from either Albany or Washington having been yet received upon the subject.

A great deal of anxiety is felt by officers recruiting for new regiments, with regard to the position in which drafting would place them and the men they have enlisted. They are desirous of knowing whether it is intended to throw them overboard and appropriate the material collected by their exertions, or whether they are to simply stand aside with their men until the draft has filled up the old regiments, and then go on again to complete their several organizations at their leisure. And supposing, instead of a draft, the regiments in the field are filled by volunteering, are they in that case to be permitted to proceed with their efforts when the more urgent need of the moment is satisfied.

A little straightforward explanation on these, and a few other points, would do a world of good to the cause of recruiting. As it is, both officers and men are exceedingly perplexed by the uncertainty of things about them. Both are afraid to move. The officer is disheartened by the fear that his exertions will go for nothing; the men hang back in hopes of calling forth yet further inducements in the way of bounty, or else in the idea that they will obtain a higher price as substitutes. Doubt is almost always disastrous. There is nothing so enfeebling, so dampening to popular enthusiasm, as uncertainty—and there is no occasion for either; a trifle of common sense, expressed in a few lines of plain language, would soon set everything and everybody right.

BOUNTIES.

The payment of the State bounty—in full to recruits for the old, and in half to those for the new regiments—is a fixed fact. The men of several regiments have handled the cash, and no longer have the faintest suspicion of the honesty of their Captains and Colonels, nor of the good faith of the Governor and Paymaster-General Bliss. The knowledge that they will receive this sum of $52 or $75, (according to the regiment joined,) to relieve immediate wants, will reconcile the wives and families of men to part for a time with the strong hands on which they are mainly dependent for support; and the men themselves are more ready to serve their country, when they are sure there is no chance of their leaving want at home. All volunteers under the new requisition will, of course, receive the same amount of bounty. A mischievous rumor has been set afoot to the effect that the State Bounty will only be paid to those who have enlisted *since* the Governor officially announced his promise of it. Such a statement is absurd upon the face of it. Such a regulation could be thought of by none but a lunatic. It would be neither more nor less than offering a premium for hanging back. It would be virtually telling men that the longer they waited before entering the service, and the harder they made it to secure them, the more money they would get. This, though, is a matter on which there is much misrepresentation and unpleasant feeling, and it should be made clear and comprehensible by a few unmistakable words from headquarters about which there could be no cavilling.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The large number of recruits now taken direct to the various encampments to be mustered in, causes the work at the United States Mustering Office to fall more lightly on the officers detailed to superintend it. Regimental Adjutants are duly authorized to receive and enrol volunteers for the new regiments, and some of them are kept quite busily engaged upon the duty for several hours a day. The returns from White-street, though smaller than usual, show no falling off in the total of enlistments, as it is known that the increase is large, though recorded in a different way.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

The tremendous accumulation of business suddenly rushed upon Gen. ARTHUR has put that veteran Quartermaster and his aids to their trumps. Requisitions are piled up before them, around them, over them, all the while; requisitions from the City, requisitions from the country; for a regiment here, a brigade there; for a squad of returning convalescents; for a host in camp before the enemy. Gen. ARTHUR and the indefatigable assistants by whom he is surrounded, manage to conduct their business smoothly and quietly enough, however. There is very little fuss, very few complaints, and a vast amount of satisfaction.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Public opinion has been expressed so strongly in favor of filling up the old regiments, that no hesitation will be felt by the authorities in proceeding to the most extreme measures to effect that purpose. Hence the fear of drafting. But drafting can be avoided if the young men on whom the country has a right to call, come forward and fill up at once the regiments that can be put to the country's immediate use. One thing may be relied on: Before the new regiments are suffered to complete their organization and leave the City, SICKLES' Brigade, the Irish Brigade, DURYEA'S Zouaves, the Fifty-first, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Volunteer Cavalry will have to be recuperated to the regulation standard. These are specially mentioned, because they have all opened offices in the City, and volunteers can go direct to them and make sure of the seventy-nine dollars bounty; but not only they—every regiment belonging to the City and State will be quickly filled up to their full strength, and the more willingly the people assist in doing it the better.

THE YOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

This regiment, which is extensively officered ont of the Seventy-first New-York State Militia by men who have seen service, is still in camp at Harlem, but nearly ready to march. There has been some little difficulty amongst them on the subject of the bounty, though not of a nature serious enough to cause any uneasiness amongst the regiment's friends. Nevertheless, the fact of a whole regiment being discontented and distrustful on the bounty question, proves the absolute necessity of some simple, straightforward exposition in the premises that will do away with all excuse for misapprehension.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS ACTING.

On Wednesday the Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board during the rebellion will not appoint on the police force unmarried men, or men on whom families are not dependent for support.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

It seems to be generally admitted that this will be the first of the new regiments in the field. Col. TURNBULL is working hard to make it so, and the Police force is exerting itself to the utmost to second his endeavors.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

There are between three and four hundred men in the camp of this regiment, at Turtle Bay. The Colonel has already gained the confidence and affection of his men, and will speedily rally round him his full complement.

COL. GURNEY'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which should have some other name than "First New-York Volunteers" given it, is getting along famously. The line officers are diligent in the collection of recruits, and are meeting with encouraging success.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA is one of the kind of men who generally accomplish what they set about. He has made up his mind to put a brigade in the field, and that before very long, and he will do it. His regimental commanders, most of whom are now regularly appointed, and his company officers, are industrious, energetic and enterprising, and it is therefore no wonder his camp at East New-York is beginning to be the rendezvous of a small army.

THE MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A Committee of merchants left last evening in order to solicit the Governor's permission to raise a new regiment, for which they are now collecting subscriptions.

THE STANTON LEGION.

The official inspection by Gens. VAN VECHTEN and ANZOT did not take place yesterday as announced, owing to the sickness of Gen. VAN VECHTEN. On Tuesday next, however, the inspection will take place at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

HOW SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE ARE TO BE TREATED.

Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE has just caused to be promulgated General Orders No. 62, relative to the raising of New-York State's quota of recruits. Among them is the following excellent one, ordering how all absentees from regiments without leave shall be treated:

The great number of soldiers absent from their regiments, without or beyond their leave, is a most serious evil, for the abatement of which the most stringent measures will be taken. Members of the local Committees are earnestly requested to ascertain, without delay, the names of all absentees in or around their respective localities, and to send them to the headquarters of the regiment in their district. Transportation passes, where necessary, will be provided by regimental Quartermasters for this purpose the same as for recruits. Wherever a squad of five or more absentees have been thus collected at any regimental camp, the Adjutant of the regiment will transmit a descriptive list to the nearest United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer, who will provide transportation for such absentees to his headquarters, from whence they will be sent to the respective regiments. All absentees who do not report to the commanding officer of the regiment in their district within ten days from the date of this order, will be treated as deserters, and civil magistrates and officers are requested to arrest and confine them in the County Jail. Subsistence whilst in confinement at the rate of 40 cents per day, and the $5 bounty, to which any person is entitled for the arrest of a deserter, will be paid by the United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the district, on the certificate of any commissioned officer in the United States service, or, when this cannot be obtained, on that of the Sheriff of the county, giving the name of the deserter, his regiment, and the date on which he was placed in confinement.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday, at noon, the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting in the City Hall, PETER COOPER, Esq., in the Chair. At the last meeting a Committee was appointed to confer with Maj. SPRAGUE, relative to the payment of bounties, &c. They reported that they had written to that gentleman, but as yet had received no reply. It was then proposed, and carried, that Alderman DAYTON be appointed a Committee to proceed to Albany to confer with Maj. SPRAGUE on the subject. The policy of opening new recruiting offices in each Ward, for the purpose of aiding enlistments, was then discussed, and the several Ward Committees were requested to inquire and report the probable expense of such a proceeding.

At this juncture a message was received from the Mayor, stating that he could transmit an important communication from the War Department to the Committee to-morrow, based upon a report to be made by a Committee of the Union Defence Committee, who had been on to Washington. Mr. KELLY then proposed that the different Ward Committees be requested to hand in to the Chairman of the Finance Committee the various sums collected in their respective Wards on the Thursday of each week, to be transferred to him as Treasurer of the Committee. The meeting then adjourned till Friday next.

MEETING OF THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

At the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Fourth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting, Senator WOODRUFF in the Chair. No business of great importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, in order to hear further from the Governor and State military authorities.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The barge *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Deystreet, is used as a dépôt for contributions of vegetables, fruits, groceries and other stores, intended to be forwarded to the National armies by the Sanitary Commission. Those who can afford to bestow donations of these soldier's luxuries should do so at once, and as often as they can. Vegetables—sound vegetables—onions, potatoes and tomatoes, in particular—are wanted in as great profusion as they can be spared. The scurvy is laying many a poor fellow on a sick bed, whom vegetables would have kept healthy—whom vegetables will now restore to health. The distribution of these things by the Sanitary Commission is sure to be judicious.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The recruiting business has increased so rapidly during the last few days, that the Senatorial Committee appointed by the Governor, for the Second District, feel warranted in proceeding at once to raise the regiment as originally premeditated. The Committee held a meeting on Wednesday night, when the subject was discussed in all its bearings, and all present were of opinion that with proper effort a regiment could be raised in a very short period of time. Capt. ANTHONY CONE, late of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, has been selected as a proper person to take command of the new regiment, and he was busily engaged all day yesterday in making the preliminary arrangements for recruiting. Dr. HALL, member of Assembly from Jamaica, was before the Committee for permission to join the regiment with a company he is now raising—having already some twenty-five or thirty men. Permission was granted, and the Doctor expects to have his company the first that is mustered into the service. Hon. SAMUEL S. POWELL was appointed Treasurer of the Committee, and WM. M. THOMAS, PHILIP H. GROGAN and JOHN H. FRENCH were appointed as an Executive Committee. STEPHEN H. CROWELL, JOHN H. FRENCH and DENAS STRONG, with the Chairman and Secretary of the Senatorial Committee, were appointed as a Committee on Finance, to raise money to defray the necessary expenses of raising the regiment. It was decided to make such arrangements that each recruit, by making an allotment of a portion of his pay, shall secure the payment of the same, on the first day of each month, to his family during his absence. This is an important matter, as heretofore the troops, through the ignorance of officers, have been paid very irregularly, and the families of soldiers have suffered in consequence of not receiving regular remittances. Under the proposed arrangement, the wife of a soldier will receive the allotment regularly the first of each month, whether the soldiers are paid monthly or not. The Second Senatorial Committee is composed of the following named persons, all well-known citizens, and all have engaged heartily in the work assigned them:

Hon. Jesse C. Smith, George B. Lincoln, Esq., John H. Funk, Esq., James P. Wallace, Esq., Samuel H. Roberts, Esq., Philip H. Grogan, Esq., Jacob Wirtman, Esq., Stephen Crowell, Esq., Gen. H. B. Duryea, Adam Schepper, Esq., Wm. M. Thomas, Esq., Hon. Roswell C. Brainard, George H. Ficher, Esq., Richard H. Huntley, Esq., Edmund Driggs, Esq., Denas Strong, Esq.

JESSE C. SMITH, Chairman.
S. H. ROBERTS, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Yesterday was another brisk day in recruiting for the Empire Brigade. The portion of this corps encamped at East New-York—some 500 in all—were inspected yesterday by Inspector-General CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, accompanied by Gen. SPINOLA and Staff. The Inspector complimented the General upon the fine appearance of the command, and congratulated him upon the rapid progress made in filling up the corps. The recruits from the different stations will be forwarded rapidly during the present week, and by next Sunday it is expected that at least 2,000 men will be in camp at East New-York. It is now known that at the 150 recruiting stations of this brigade, 1,500 men have been enrolled, and some 700 have been mustered into the service. These men will be sent to camp the present week. A company for the first regiment of this brigade has been organized at Jamaica by the election of the following named gentleman as officers: Captain, HENRY W. FLEURY; Lieutenant, CHARLES SMITH.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The individual named JEWETT, who offered the secession resolutions at the war meeting in Washington Hall, Wednesday night, is said to be connected with the New-York *Express*. After the adjournment it required the utmost exertions of the Police to prevent the fellow from being tarred and feathered by the indignant populace, who believed that he had been sent there purposely from the *Express* office to break up the meeting.

THE FIFTH ARTILLERY—AN OFFICER IN DISGRACE.

Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, commanding the Fifth Artillery has promulgated the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY, N.Y.V.,
FORT MARSHALL, BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.

SIR: I am directed by Col. S. GRAHAM, Commanding Post, to say that he regrets that one of his officers has been brought before the public in a disreputable connection with females of a questionable character. Lieut. MCAVOY was detailed on recruiting service, and will at once be ordered back to the Regiment, and Second Lieut. H. B. SMITH will take his place. This is the first case of any disgrace being inflicted on the regiment by an officer, and the Colonel intends it shall be the last. A Court of Inquiry will investigate Lieut. MCAVOY's connection with the affair, and he will have to suffer the consequences of his disgrace.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
JAS. J. FARRELL, First Lieut. and Adj't,
Fifth Reg't Art., N. Y. V., and Post Adj't.

Lieut. MCAVOY was robbed of $80 in a house of ill-repute, on Bridge, near Tillary-street. ELIZA REID and a man named DOHERTY were yesterday committed by Justice PERRY to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having robbed the above-named officer. It is but justice to state that MCAVOY says he was looking for deserters at the time of the robbery.

DESERTERS.

It is estimated that there are not less than 1,000 soldiers in this city—deserters from the different regiments now in the field. Many of these men came home on furloughs, and others without, and have been tampered with by the numerous sneaking Secessionists in our midst. The Police know many of these deserters, and are anxiously awaiting orders to arrest them.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now has seven full companies—the last having been organized the present week by electing the following officers: Captain, WM. H. BULKLEY; Lieutenants, JOSEPH T. STEPHENS, EDWIN LUDLOW.

The Fifty-sixth is anxiously awaiting orders to take the field.

THE THIRTEENTH N. Y. S. M.

The Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment is now on duty at Suffolk, Va. A member of the corps, writing from there, says that the recent order of Gen. POPE "to forage on the enemy" has given all the troops there new hope, and they have already commenced acting under that order, though none of the kind has been promulgated by the General in command. The result, he says, thus far, has been very satisfactory—one party went out foraging on the night of the 27th ult., and returned with 20 pigs, 21 sheep, about 30 bushels of vegetables, one Secesh captain and three Secesh lieutenants. A pretty fair night's work. It is rumored that the Thirteenth Regiment, almost to a man, will reenter the service "for the war," at the expiration of the three months for which they are now in the service.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Seventh Company of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was organized Tuesday evening, by the election of the following-named officers: Captain, FREDERICK W. EVANS; Lieutenant, JOHN A. ELMENDORF.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

The Regimental Districts, under the new militia law, are as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment—Seventh and Eleventh Wards.
Fourteenth Regiment—Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards.
Twenty-third Regiment—First, Second and Third Wards.
Twenty-eighth Regiment—Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards.
Forty-seventh Regiment—Fourth and Fifth Wards.
Fifty-second Regiment—Sixth and Twelfth Wards.
Forty-sixth Regiment—Eighth and Ninth Wards.
Seventieth Regiment—Tenth and Eighteenth Wards.

ROBBERY OF A SOLDIER.

GEORGE ROSE, of Fleet-street, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant FERRY, of the Forty-third Precinct, on a warrant charging him with robbing a disabled soldier at the Long Island College Hospital, of $5. ROSE was a volunteer nurse, and took the bill to get it changed, and, it is alleged, forgot to return it.

DEATH OF COL. GREGORY.

Col. OSSIAN GREGORY, who a few years ago moved to Brooklyn, from Alabama, and purchased a house in Elm-place, near Fulton-avenue, but returned South when his State seceded, died in Berlin, Ala., on the 20th of June, from injuries received by being thrown from a horse.

FILLING UP THE ACTUAL REGIMENTS.

The following extract from a private letter from Col. R. B. POTTER, of the Fifty-first New-York, gives the judgment of a valuable and popular officer, in favor of the policy accepted by Gov. MORGAN:

* * * "I hope the State of New-York will abandon the idea of raising any new regiments at all. On looking into the matter I find that thirty thousand men, which I understand is her quota in the new levy, will not more than fill up the regiments in the field to the minimum standard. One recruit in an old regiment is worth two in a new one; besides, he becomes valuable at once, and by the time your new regiment is raised, ready to take the field, the man placed in the old regiment has been two or three months in active service and become a good soldier. Efficiency, economy, and experience all argue in favor of this plan; and it is to be hoped the resources of the country will not be frittered away in any other impracticable and dilatory plan of action."

GREAT WAR MEETING IN WISCONSIN.

Fifty Thousand Persons in Attendance—The State Thoroughly Aroused.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Thursday, July 31.

The great State war meeting being held here to-day is without a parallel in the history of the State. It is estimated that 50,000 persons are in attendance.

The railroads all over the State are free to-day, and business of every kind is entirely suspended.

Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY and other distinguished speakers have arrived, and will address the meeting. Wisconsin is completely aroused.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 31.

The War Meeting to-day was a magnificent affair. Perfect order and harmony prevailed, and it will be long remembered as the largest gathering ever known in the Northwest. The people were addressed from three stands. Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan, Gov. SOLOMON, Senator DOOLITTLE, and other distinguished speakers, addressed the meeting.

The enthusiasm was unprecedented, and the orators were interrupted by the most vociferous cheering when touching upon the President, the Administration and the army. Resolutions were passed unanimously, that the Administration prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and employ every kind of person and property to accomplish a speedy end to the rebellion; also recommending that a million men be drafted from the North, one-half for immediate service and the other half for instruction and held as a reserve; expressing unbounded confidence in the President, and assuring him that there is no possibility of his acting in advance of the wishes and sentiments of the people.

Bounties in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 31.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have appropriated $12,300 to be expended in various counties along the road for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

The Philadelphia Volunteer Bounty Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 31.

Private subscriptions to the Bounty Fund this morning foot up $17,000, making the total, exclusive of railroads, $272,000.

Volunteer Bounties in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 30.

The Iron Mountain Railroad Company have donated $500 to each new regiment now organized in the State, and ordered dismissed any employe who has invoked the protection of any foreign Government to avoid military duty.

Militia Exemptions.

Under the new Militia law of this State every person capable of bearing arms has been enrolled into the "National Guard," as the State militia are now styled. Those claiming exemption from military duty under that act are required to file with the County Clerk, on or before the 15th of August, a sworn statement of the reasons for claiming such exemption. Those who wish to avoid the crowds which throng that office, and the long delays occasioned thereby, can procure the necessary documents, printed according to the new act, by applying to Mr. H. H. RICE, at No. 247 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, without any delay. Persons between the ages of 18 and 45 only are liable to do military duty under the present law; but all over 45 are enrolled, and a sworn statement that they are over that age will, in all cases, be required, if they wish to avail themselves of the benefit of an excuse.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Iron-Clad Steamers up the Yazoo River—A Raft to Prevent the Ascent of Our Gunboats, &c.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, July 25,
VIA CAIRO, Thursday, July 31.

A gentleman recently from the Yazoo River country reports that the steamer *Star of the West*, captured off Galveston by the rebels, is up that river, and armed with twenty-two guns. She is iron-plated to a considerable extent.

The *W. H. Webb*, a powerful ocean tow-boat, is also up that river, and has been plated something in the style of the *Sumter*. She is constructed as a ram.

The rebels have also the *Mobile*, mounting one gun

The *Star of the West* and the *Webb* came up from New-Orleans when that city was captured, bringing, among other rebel plunder, one hundred and eight guns.

At Liverpool, sixty-five miles up the river, the rebels have an ingeniously contrived raft, which is a perfect lock against ascending boats. They have also a powerful battery on shore at that point.

In addition to the above-named vessels, there are about thirty river steamers up the Yazoo River.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Party in Bollinger County—A Number Killed and Wounded.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Wednesday, July 30.

Yesterday, Major LAZEAR, with 120 men of the Twelfth Missouri Regiment, attacked Major FENLEY and Capt. POLSON with 180 rebels, near Bollinger's Mills, in Bollinger County, killing ten and wounding many. A lot of horses, guns, etc., were captured. The brush was so thick that it was impossible to find all the rebels wounded. The rebels were well mounted and well equipped. We did not lose a man.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 31.

Major BROCHT, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, who was in pursuit of 127 guerrillas, under CORBIN, overtook them at Sterling, killed 13, and captured 105, it is reported—a part of the band that left Scott County under Capt. BULLETT.

CORBIN is among the prisoners. Only nine of the gang were left to escape. Maj. BROCHT, who lost none of his men, returned to Lexington this morning with the prisoners.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

JACKSON, Tenn., Wednesday, July 30.

Capt. DOLLIN'S Cavalry attacked 80 rebels yesterday, near Brownsville, and captured 40 prisoners. The rebels were afterward reinforced and recaptured 29 men and 14 horses. The National loss was four killed and six wounded. The rebel loss was about the same.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY EXPEDITION.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 31.

Advices from the Southern expedition state that the Union troops were falling back to Hudson Crossing of the Neosho, forty miles south of Fort Scott. The cause of this backward movement is not stated. A detachment of Gen. BROWN'S command from Springfield was at a point north of Fort Smith on the 23d inst. The rebel Gen. PIKE is said to be near Fort Washitaw.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 25.

Owing to the recent raids of the Yankee cavalry, it was not considered prudent to run the regular trains on this road on yesterday. No through train left this city, and the train from the West stopped at Gordonsville. When the road will resume its regular operations we are not informed. We think it likely that for some time the Company may find it expedient, for obvious reasons, to withhold their running hours from publication. It has, very evidently, been the object of the enemy to capture the trains, and a full knowledge of the schedule time of the road was very near crowning their last attempt with success. It is believed that no Yankee approached the road yesterday, though at one time yesterday morning fears were excited here by the refusal of the wire to work beyond Beaver Dam. About 1 o'clock, however, a dispatch was received from Frederick Hall, ten miles above Beaver Dam, stating that the wire was down between that point and Gordonsville. It is thought this interruption was the result of an accident, as, for reasons which it is impolitic to explain, no enemy is believed to have ventured on that section of the road.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 26.

Eight hundred were sent off yesterday morning at an early hour *vid* Petersburgh Railroad. On the happening of another similar exodus, all the wounded remaining in the different factories will be concentrated at LIBBY'S warehouse, when the cleaning out process will be repeated till all are gotten rid of. It was intended yesterday to remove from Belle Isle to Libby's building, fifty very sick men, the hospital accommodations on the Island being very small.

There remain in this city but a corporal's guard of the hundred or two wounded Federal officers that fell into our hands after the recent battles before Richmond. In a few days all of the wounded Yankees will have been removed, when the authorities will devote themselves to the task of getting rid of the well ones.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 26.

The mid-day train from Richmond yesterday, brought over some seven or eight hundred more Yankees, to be sent down to City Point under flag of truce. While a considerable number of them seem to have been wounded, yet by far the larger portion seemed well and hearty. Probably they were some who had been captured in the hospitals before Richmond. They spent several hours bargaining and bartering with the negroes at the dépôt, and conversing with persons who went down to see them, and the train did not leave until a late hour in the afternoon. All were in good spirits at the prospect of early reaching home, and not a few of them seemed satisfied with their experience thus far of the war.

One of the Yankee prisoners died while on the cars, either while coming to the city, or shortly after arriving here. A blanket was thrown over the body to hide it from the sight of those around, as it was no pleasant spectacle to look upon. The deceased Yankee soldier lay with one arm thrown across the breast, while the other rested upright upon the elbow, the hand unclosed, and a loaf or bread lying at his side, as if it had fallen from his grasp. His head was turned a little to one side, and the vacant eyes were fixed upon the bread, as if he had died while looking upon it. His body was placed in a box and buried near this city."

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 24.

The Yankee prisoners now encamped on Belle Isle seem determined to "make the most of a bad job," and to enjoy themselves in the best fashion possible. The majority of them are quartered in tents, and between and among these, in various places, they have dug wells, either for the purpose of obtaining better water than is afforded by the muddy bed of the river, or to bathe in. They are permitted to go in the river by the dozen, and there is hardly a moment in the day that squads are not vieing with the rocks in disturbing the equanimity of the "noble James." The island is approached by a boat starting from near the Tredegar Foundry; but few persons are allowed access, save those called hither by official duties.

GEN. HILL.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 26.

We are pleased to hear that this accomplished officer and Christian gentleman has been assigned to the command of the Department of Appomattox. We presume his headquarters will be in Petersburgh. In this connection, the following paragraph from a letter recently written at Charlotte, N. C., will be read with interest:

This is the home of Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL. For years he has been Professor in the Military Institute here. Mrs. Stonewall JACKSON is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gen. HILL. When Gen. HILL was Professor in Washington College, Lexington, Va., his wife's sister paid his family a visit, and Gen. Stonewall, then Professor in the Military Institute, formed her acquaintance. Thus it happens that these two brave men are brothers-in-law. Their father-in-law is the Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON, Presbyterian clergyman, and lives near this place. By the way, both Gen. JACKSON and Gen. HILL are elders in the Presbyterian Church. Gen. HILL'S influence here is unbounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Petersburgh *Express* learns that there is an exodus from New-York and Philadelphia of those persons anxious to avoid drafting. "Natives as well as aliens are converting their possessions into gold, and embarking for transatlantic countries in steamers and *sailing packets*, not only to avoid conscription, but to avoid the privations and suffering threatened by the superabundance of shinplaster currency, and the general suspension of business in Lincolndom."

A few nights ago, at the great "Union" meeting in New-York, says the *Dispatch*, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, a renegade from his adopted State, South Carolina, made a flaming speech, calling for the subjugation of the South. Two weeks before, his son, CHARLES LIEBER, a brave Confederate soldier, fell by a Yankee bullet, while charging a Yankee battery. His remains were sent to South Carolina.

Gen. LEE has refused to disband the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, noted for its excellent service in the late battles, and it is to be filled with picked men.

The shop machinery of the Virginia Railroad, which was carried to Shadwell, on that road, and put up for repairs during the doubtful times here six or eight weeks since, has been brought back to Richmond, and is now being put into position at the Company's shops. It will soon be ready to do the heavy repairs made necessary by the constant use of the road by the Government.

Three hundred conscripts have been enrolled in Lynchburgh.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars, of Southern money, says the Petersburgh *Express*, have been taken North by the Yankee prisoners who have from time to time been sent from our cities to the enemy's lines under flags of truce. We have particularly noticed that those who have passed through this city seemed to be abundantly supplied with Southern funds. Some had Confederate fives and tens, while we could see in the hands of others any quantity of corporation and State issues. They showed perfect willingness, while buying articles, to take the same kind of money in change as that they gave. But they took a large amount with them to the North, what to do with it there we do not know, unless to hold it for future redemption—but probably to show it to their friends as a specimen of Southern currency;

Beauregard's Bells.

A CURIOUS AUCTION SALE IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Traveller, July 30.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co. sold at auction this forenoon, at LOMBARD'S north wharf, East Boston, the lot of church, plantation, school, factory and other bells which had been presented to the rebel Government to be cast into cannon, but were captured at New-Orleans and confiscated. There were 418 in all, a motely collection in shape, size, weight, color, ornament and tone. There were the mellow wedding bells, loud alarm bells, brazen bells, bells with molten golden notes and liquid tones, others that would have proclaimed their appreciation of Northern air as a sounding medium with a clang and clash and roar had they only been, as their former owners ought to have been—hung. All but the smaller ones were therefore speechless, some tongueless, though they would tintinabulate respectfully and pleasantly to a tap of welcome, glad to escape the clutches of the Ghouls at the South who had caused the rust within their throats. There was a large attendance of metal dealers, relic seekers, Church and School Committees from the country, and of the curious. The labels which declared where they had been used were mostly torn off, although some were found indicating their donors.

The greater part of them were cast at the Buckeye Foundry, Cincinnati, though many were from foundries at New-York, West Troy, Pittsburgh and Louisville. Among the number were several Catholic bells, cast in France—one with the inscription, "Fait par JEAN BAGIN, 1785," over a cross; another cast at Nantes, France, 1786; others cast in 1775, 1776 and 1783. One, very elaborately ornamented, was from the First Presbyterian Church, Shrevesport, La.

Col. THOMPSON, before beginning the sale, read a note from a Mr. DE PEYSTER, of Dutchess County, N. Y., who desired the privilege of purchasing a bell which he gave several years ago to the Episcopal Church at Nacogdoches, TEXAS, founded by a friend of his, Rev. THOMAS BACON, who was driven from the place on account of his Union sentiments. The Colonel also took the opportunity to make a stirring speech on enlisting, taking for a text the bells as evidence of the terrible earnestness of the South.

All were sold in lots of from three to one hundred and eighty-seven, except the three heaviest sold separately, and a few others bought as relics and for individual use. One was bought having painted on it the words "G. T. BEAUREGARD, from the Baptist Church of Dunhamville, Tenn."

The prices ranged from 21¼ to 30 cents a pound. The bidding was spirited, and the amount realized was probably upward of $30,000. A lot of iron bars for covering steamships and batteries, sold for $47 a gross ton. A lot of copper, consisting of bathing-tubs, roofing, spouts, sugar boilers, etc., at 21¼ cents a pound. A small lot of bars and cast iron was also sold.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES GUNBOAT WYANDOTTE.

The United States steam gunboat *Wyandotte*, Commander W. D. WHITING, arrived at this port yesterday from Mosquito Inlet and Port Royal, sailing from thence July 2, at 7 A. M. She came to this port for repairs, and has been two months engaged blockading off Mosquito Inlet.

She brings no news from Port Royal. The health of the troops remained good.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

W. D. Whiting, Lieut.-Commanding; C. M. Schoonmaker, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Chas. H. Brown, W. H. Hubbs and W. W. Messer, Acting Masters; G. B. North and C. C. Doane, Acting Masters' Mates; A. McC. Bishop, Assistant Paymaster; H. D. Burlingham, Assistant Surgeon; Cornelius Carr, Second Assistant Engineer, as senior; Wm. Mara, Geo. B. Dunklay and Wm. Veiten, Third Assistant Engineers; T. B. McGuire, Paymaster's Clerk; Henry Colby, Surgeon's Steward; Horace L. Peterson, Captain's Clerk.

Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 31.

During yesterday afternoon, between four and five hundred rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware took the oath of allegiance. The Louisiana Tigers seemed especially anxious to take the oath. Last evening there was a disposition among the violent Secessionists to attack their comrades, but the outburst was soon checked.

Prisoners from Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 31.

The steamer *Ocean Queen* sailed for James River to-day. She took out 200 released prisoners from Fort Warren.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, July 31.

There is six feet of water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point. Boats are running daily for all the landings below. Freights are arriving and departing on regular time by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel, of the U. S. Volunteers; Capt. P. McGulgan, of the steamship *Edinburgh*, and Adjt. G. H. Griffin, of the Fifth N. Y. Cavalry, are at the Everett House.

The Duc de Penthierre, son of Prince de Joinville, stopped a portion of yesterday at the Brevoort House, and left in the evening for Newport. Hon. S. Hepburn, of Carlisle, Penn., and R. De Blaguiere, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. Fenton, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment; Lieut. T. O. Selfridge, of the U. S. Navy, and Maj. E. E. Spaulding, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. Soulé, son of Pierre Soulé, now in Fort Lafayette, from New-Orleans; Dr. Black and servant, and M. de Choudean, from Porto Rico; L. B. Pattier, of Louisiana, and E. Harris and Mrs. A. Lizardi, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, of Minnesota, and Capt. Thayer and lady, from Harrison's Landing, are at the Astor House.

Capt. C. K. Crane, of Gen. Smith's Staff; John Wyld, of Edinburgh; Maj. Bryand, of Boston, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Hastings, of Bethel, Me., and M. D. Landon, of the Treasury Department at Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales small and mostly on private terms. CORN quiet. OATS in fair demand; sales at 38½c. for Chicago. WHISKY quiet and no sales. FREIGHTS firm; 14½c. on Wheat and 12½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—4,100 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 31.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales at $5 25 for fancy. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN without material change; sales 7,000 bushels Illinois at 46½c.; 3,800 bushels at 47c. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Imports*—7,300 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 12,200 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,720 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Kibby, from St. Domingo City.—Mr. Wm. G. W. Jaeger, U. S. Commercial Agent at St. Domingo; Mr. Henry Loewenberger, of St. Domingo; Mr. Arthur Bauring, of do.; Mr. E. H. Smith, supercargo, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets.. 7 16 | Moon sets.... 9 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamer St. Nary, Talbot, New-Orleans. C. A.